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Ford, Bethlehem Ordered By NLRB to Hold Elections; Connolly Term Delay Ends

The World's Day—April 8, 1941

Strikes: Ford, Steel Elections Ordered by NLRB

Washington—The National Labor Relations Board ordered collective bargaining elections among workers at the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge and Lincoln plants near Detroit and at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Lackawanna, N. Y., and hearings on possible elections at five International Harvester plants.

Detroit—Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., came here unheralded and went into immediate conference with representatives of the Ford Motor Company, whose giant River Rouge plant has been closed by a United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. strike.

Milwaukee—Production at the Allis-Chalmers plant, stopped for 76 days by a strike, resumed today on a 24-hour basis to speed delivery of $45,000,000 in delayed national defense orders.

Washington—William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, in testimony before the House Military Committee's investigation of the progress of the defense program, opposed compulsory arbitration of defense labor disputes and advocated a "cooling off period" in advance of strikes.

New York—Negotiations for a labor contract for soft coal miners in the eight-State Appalachian area were extended as southern coal operators and union representatives disputed the effects of a wage differential between North and South.

New York—Representatives of 100,000 Pennsylvania hard coal miners formally submitted to the operators their program, including demands for pay increases and paid vacations. The present contract expires April 30.

New England: Connolly Starts Prison Sentence

Judge George F. Leary of Suffolk Superior Court ordered John P. Connolly, former civil clerk of the court, to begin serving his 3-to-4-year sentence for bribery immediately. [Page 11.]

Wreckage of a United States Navy patrol bomber, which had 10 occupants, overdue on a flight to Quonset Point, R. I., was sighted at sea by Navy searching planes. [Page 11.]

An organizing drive was launched by the allied printing trades unions of Boston. [Details of this and other New England labor news: Page 11.]

Members of the Massachusetts Department, Grand Army of the Republic, held their seventy-fifth annual encampment at Boston. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

Symbol of the mechanization of United States armed forces—not a horse is to be found at Camp Edwards. [Page 13.]

Washington: Berlin Sends New Ship Protest

Secretary of State Hull said Germany had sent a new note reinforcing its protests over the seizure of German merchant ships and crews in the United States.

James Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, is to leave immediately for England for a two-week visit "to establish a close liaison" between the Navy Department and the British Admiralty.

The Department of Justice is setting up machinery to handle appeals of conscientious objectors to the draft. [Page 6.]

Americas: Mexico Refuses Demand for Axis Ships

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Mexico flatly rejected requests of Italy and Germany for the immediate surrender of the 12 Axis merchant ships seized in Mexican ports.

San Jose, Costa Rica (AP)—Foreign Minister Alberto Echandi rejected a protest by Italian Minister Enrico Menzinger against arrest of the crew of the Italian passenger ship Fella which was set afire at Puntarenas by its own sailors March 31. A demand that the ship be freed also was turned down.

Air and Sea: British Bomb Kiel Naval Base

Germany's naval base at Kiel was the target of British bombers who, according to British reports, rained bombs upon the submarine building yards and docks for five hours during the night. [Page 5.]

German raids on Britain were widespread and included the first heavy attack of the war on Northern Ireland. [Page 5.]

U-boat crews captured by the British now total 450, the Admiralty announced, stating also that anti-U-boat measures were meeting with more success.

Weekly shipping losses for the month of March, as recorded by the British Admiralty, averaged 98,000 tons. [Page 2.]

In Africa: Italo-German Troops Reach Derna

German-Italian troops in Libya reported reaching Derna, a deep-water port 175 miles east of Bengasi. The town, which had been held by the British since Jan. 30, is of strategic importance because it possesses large supplies of fresh water.

British-Free French troops moving against Massawa, Eritrea's Red Sea port, were in contact with the outer defenses of the port. Italians were said to be sabotaging the harbor works prior to surrender.

In the Balkans: Americans Believed Safe

The United States State Department received a message by indirect means from Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Minister to Yugoslavia, reporting that all Americans in Yugoslavia were believed to have been safe as late as the night of April 6.

Yugoslav withdrawal from a point of heaviest German attack, apparently along the Vardar River, left the Greek flank unprotected. Despite this setback, the Greeks were reported to be still holding their own. [Pages 1 and 4.]

German advance into western Thrace as far as the coast near the Turkish border, if confirmed, is regarded as a move that was prepared for by the Allies—the terrain not being easily defensible.

Yugoslav seizure of Scutari in northern Albania raised prospects that the Yugoslavs might be moving to join with the Greeks in an effort to drive the Italians out of Albania.

British forces were reported landing at three ports on the Yugoslav coast.

N. J. Lifts Picketing Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 8—New Jersey's Court of Errors and Appeals, in line with Federal High Court decisions, today had reversed the Chancery Court in a decision sustaining the right of unions to picket peacefully at establishments where strikes are not in progress.

In an opinion by Chief Justice Thomas J. Brogan, the State High Court sets aside an order banning picketing by the Truck Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 676, of Heine's Inc., a Camden, N. J., furniture store.

Chief Justice Brogan held that the preliminary injunction should not have been allowed before a final hearing, finding that Union affidavits substantially refuted charges of interference and threats of violence to employees and customers of the store.

Referring to two Federal decisions, the Chief Justice stated that "in the second case, a majority of the same Court reversed a preliminary injunction which banned picketing of an establishment where, as here, there was no dispute between the management and its immediate employees, and the picketing was done by non-employees who were members of a particular union."

"It follows, then," the ruling continues, "that the proposition often referred to as the 'no strike, no picketing' rule no longer has any efficacy."

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Flood Control Measure Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 8

A Presidential request reached Congress last night for a special appropriation of $1,640,000 for flood control on the Connecticut River — but Congress had already appropriated the money.

In fact, President Roosevelt signed the bill containing the special fund even as his letter was delivered at the Capitol. Agreement had been reached between the President and Congressional conferees several days ago; the President's letter was a formality for which Congress did not wait.

The money will be used on flood control works at East Hartford, Conn., where important aircraft factories are located.

'Split Tricks' Sought For Summer Jobs

A four directional drive to make less stringent the law regulating "split-trick" employment of women and minors in restaurants, summer hotels and retail establishments was opened today before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

Nearly 200 retail merchants, summer hotel operators, restaurant owners and summer amusement center operators appeared before the Committee to urge modification of the present law which requires that women and minors must complete their daily employment within a 10-hour period.

The present law, as drafted in 1939, representatives of various organizations explained, prevents a waitress, for instance, from serving 3 meals a day, because her nine-hour work-day cannot be completed within the specified 10-hour overall limit. They explained that a waitress may serve breakfast from 7:30 to 9:30, be off duty from 9:30 until 11:30, then serve luncheon from 11:30 to 2. By dinnertime, however, her 10-hour overall limit will have expired, thereby preventing her from serving the evening meal.

Summer Exemption Sought

Summer hotel operators, led by L. J. Hart, manager of the Gloucester Chamber of Commerce and representing the Cape Ann Hotel Association, urged that such establishments be exempt from the 10-hour law.

Retail merchants headed by R. Morgan Thompson, president of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, urged that the law as applied to retail establishments provide on the 11½-hour daily limit instead of 10 hours.

Restaurant owners asked that the law be amended so that waitresses may work their 8 hours a day within a 12-hour period, thus mak-

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

Famine Stalks Across Spain; Franco Blamed

Observers assert regime bars Red Cross help lest world hear facts behind emergency.

'Inside the War'
Thirty-first of a Series

By Saville R. Davis

Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has returned to the United States after service in the Mediterranean area, including extensive experience in Spain.

The story of the agony of Spain and its people cries out to be told.

Until now, the Spanish Government has refused to let the story out.

That Government has its reasons which are understandable, even if one does not agree with them. But it does seem that simple humanity must find a way, somehow, to get the facts before the outside world.

Spain is in desperate need of food.

The actual state of famine which exists there is not caused by the British blockade.

I was given categorical assurance to this effect by the highest British sources in Madrid. Britain has promised to permit the feeding of Spain through the blockade, day by day, week by week, as long as Spain stays out of war. The arrival of food will help keep Spain out of war. The need within Spain is so great that the food could not materially aid the enemy.

The British have done the best they could to live up to their promise. They have loaned money which has been used up. They have authorized the navicerts, or blockade permits, for enough wheat to lift the famine.

Worse Than Poland

The hitch is that Spain cannot pay for the food. Its trade and ability to buy abroad were crushed by the civil war, and kept crushed by mismanagement since then. Spain is too proud to ask for a gift. It is also afraid to let the Red Cross or the Society of Friends make expert surveys of the facts or take over mass distribution of food in Spain, because the power of food distribution is also a power in politics. They cannot afford to have potentially anti-Fascist foreigners mixing in Spanish politics.

At this moment, there is not hunger, not malnutrition, but semi-starvation on a large scale in Spain. Worse, this is no sudden blow. The failure of the Spanish crops came on top of four years of hunger and progressive malnutrition during and after the Spanish War.

In reporting this fact, I recognize that it will appear to be just one more unfortunate situation in a war-torn world. But it is more than that.

Within the last three weeks, I

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Nazis Claim Two Slav Cities; Retreat Perils Greek Flank; U.S. War Equipment on Way

Vessels with equipment for Yugoslavs already at sea—New defense plants planned.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8 — American aid to Yugoslavia is underway.

American defense officials disclosed today that first shipments of war materials under the Lend-Lease Act already have begun.

While the extent and nature of the supplies are not being revealed, it was stated that equipment is being delivered to coastal shipping points and that some is already on the ocean.

Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslav Minister, has arranged, it was said, for seven Yugoslav vessels now in American waters to be requisitioned to carry war materials.

It is understood that the initial allocation of defense articles to the Balkan battlefront includes a considerable number of 75-millimeter guns of the same type which President Roosevelt released from Army stocks last week for Greece.

Supplies May Be Shared

Also, by agreement among the three countries, it is expected that some of the Greek aid already on its way will be diverted to Yugoslavia, since officials here consider that the two Nations are engaged in a joint defense on a common front.

At the same time, to put the United States in a still better position both to increase its production of armaments to all the resisters of aggression, the War Department took steps to speed construction of more than 100 additional munitions plants.

Fully $1,500,000,000 will be used immediately to augment productive capacity under the combined national-defense and lend-lease programs.

These funds, now available from the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease and the $4,000,000,000 fifth supplemental defense appropriations, will be funneled into construction as swiftly as sites are selected.

Proposed Projects

These new projects will include factories for aircraft frame and engine equipment, TNT, smokeless powder, chemical, shell-loading, ammunition and tank plants.

A survey just completed at the direction of the Office of Production Management shows that more than 100 plants should be constructed immediately in order to meet the needs of the dual defense program.

It is understood that between 40 and 50 of these factories will be major industrial projects.

Burton Holmes and DeCou from Ewing Galloway

In Path of Nazi Armies

Upper: The Danube River at Belgrade, with beautiful park beside wall of the old citadel. Belgrade has been greatly modernized since the World War. Lower: Road leads over the mountains to Cettinje in the former Kingdom of Montenegro, now in Zeta Province, Yugoslavia. The zigzag road climbs the big hill back of Kotor.

Berlin says army wedge across Thrace to sea cuts off Athens from Turkish aid.

BERLIN, April 8 (AP)—German troops from Bulgaria and Rumania claimed to have reached Skoplje in southern Yugoslavia, a strategic point controling the Vardar River.

Unconfirmed reports reaching Budapest said the Germans had occupied the Yugoslav city of Nish, on the Sofia-Belgrade railroad.

BERN, Switzerland, April 8 (AP)—The Greeks were left alone today to defend a vital section of the Balkan front when Yugoslav forces withdrew in Southern Serbia, but there were no indications, despite evidently fierce fighting, that the Germans had won any decisive advantage.

The Greeks said they were holding firm at Rupel Pass, where a German armored column sought to penetrate the Struma Valley.

The Yugoslav withdrawal was disclosed in a Greek General Staff communiqué.

It did not say whether this was after contact with Nazi divisions moving toward the Vardar River, but it admitted that the Greek left flank had been thrown into jeopardy in that sector where the Germans might be able to break through to flank Greece's Struma River line.

Despite the peril, the Athens war bulletin said, Greek troops "continue to fight with great self-sacrifice, defending the fatherland inch by inch."

Iron Wedge Driven

Although German armored legions were said to have swept 50 miles across Western Thrace to the shores of the Aegean Sea, driving an iron wedge between Greece and Turkey, the Nazi High Command acknowledged tough going on the southeastern front and made no specific claims of gains.

The advance, if confirmed, was apparently executed upon a strategic retreat by the Greeks from territory regarded as indefensible.

A Greek communiqué said that "weak screening forces" had withdrawn in accordance with plan and to avoid useless sacrifices."

The Ankara, Turkey, radio reported heavy German losses in the opening blows on Greece and Yugoslavia.

Italy, too, evidently was imperilled in Albania by Yugoslav capture of Scutari, an apparent effort by the Yugoslavs to co-operate with the Greeks in squeezing the Italians out of Albania.

Capture of Scutari was claimed in advices reaching the Yugoslav Legation here. They said the Italian town of Zara, on the Dalmatian Coast, also had fallen to the Yugoslav Army.

Italians Threatened

If the Yugoslavs and Greeks can join forces in Albania, the Ankara radio predicted, Italy will be unable to "save 10 per cent of her troops there."

At the same time, the Germans declared their mechanized forces, operating from bases in Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary, had penetrated 30 miles into Yugoslavia in some places in the wake of a devastating air attack.

There were no indications, however, that the invading Nazis had captured any major centers of resistance on either the Greek or the Yugoslav fronts, and all reports—even from Berlin—made it evident that both embattled Nations were making a determined fight.

The British said their troops—including Australian veterans of the African campaign—were taking an active part in the fighting in Greece, and the Royal Air Force was said to be trading blow for blow with the Germans.

Defense Strategy

It appeared that the Greek-British strategy was based on the hope of halting the Germans along the line of the Struma River, approximately 50 miles east of the vital Aegean port of Salonika and some 150 miles west of the Turkish frontier.

Such a move would shorten defense lines on this front from about 180 to 75 miles.

The Greeks said in holding back German attempts to advance down the Struma Valley, they had lost two forts. The Greeks also said their troops were inflicting severe losses upon the Nazis in heavy mountain fighting.

Greek soldiers defending the two fallen forts were said to have resisted to the last man. Many Nazi parachutists were captured, the Greeks declared, and 500 more Italians were captured in Albania.

Greeks hold firm at entrance to Struma Valley: Page 4.

Nazis claim to have reached key to Vardar Valley: Page 4.

Intimate Message from Washington

Does the Public Take Great Britain's Plight Too Lightheartedly? Some Army And Navy Men Think So. Apathy Is a Factor in U. S. Strikes

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the things that most impresses this observer today in Washington is the difference in viewpoint between the experts of the Army and the Navy on one hand and of the uninformed public on the other as to the outcome of the European war.

It is a difference of viewpoint which really goes to the bottom of a lot of defense problems, like strikes and production, and it is tied in to the reaction of the public on major issues at every point.

Either the military officials here are wholly wrong or the plight of Great Britain is far more urgent than the man in the street realizes.

It does no good to mince matters. Americans hope and believe that democracy triumphs in the long run and it is popular and in a sense proper to assume that Britain will win. But if this assumption is accepted too lightly (and military men think it is) then it is apt to slow up aid. In fact, according to Office of Production Management Production Chief John D. Biggers, testifying yesterday, and dozens of other officials, this popular lack of comprehension of the urgency and size of the crisis is the chief single obstacle that defense faces.

Lack of Awareness

"The public just doesn't understand!" We have heard it said again and again.

Let us be blunt about it. Germany has got a naval and air noose round the British Isles and is trying to draw it tight. That is the big battle of the day, military men say. It would be hard to find an Army or Navy official here who would absolutely affirm in private conversation on a strictly military basis that he thought Britain would *surely* win. Because their forecasts would sound gloomy many would decline to comment publicly at all. But if America's aid to Britain and its own defense output is being held up because a realistic picture is not being painted, then it becomes a duty to lay the real threat before the country.

There is a difference, too, between lightly agreeing that Britain might lose, and emotionally accepting the thought, with all it means to civilization and to America's own safety.

Yet that possibility, so far as any information goes that this correspondent has been able to get from informed experts, does now exist. They may be wrong. They themselves hope they are.

But again and again one finds the impression that without full, immediate, aggressive American aid in ships, supplies and convoys, Britain is in a bad way. That phrase "in a bad way" is itself an unconscious euphemism, born of habit. The brutal word heard here from Naval officers is "doomed."

These comments are not set down in pessimism, but as a challenge. Many feel they really go to the heart of the strike situation. It is being borne in upon the national consciousness that mandatory antistrike legislation would probably not of itself do the trick, save in certain instances: that if the program is to succeed there must be a harmonious, united Nation, requiring voluntary co-operation. President Roosevelt and OPM Director William S. Knudsen and dozens of others emphasize the point.

Understanding Is Needed

A popular understanding of what the real urgency is would do more than a thousand pieces of mandatory legislation to put the program over. It was not particularly hard to settle the Allis-Chalmers strike after 75 days when management and union really made up their mind to settle. But why could not they have done so in the first place? Primarily because, it is felt here, neither side really shared the feeling of gravity that Washington feels, or appreciated the scope of the German threat.

Other harsh facts must be faced. One of them is that Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy is not popular with a considerable minority of the public. This minority is not satisfied that the stake for which it is being asked to risk war is adequate. An articulate and very able group of spokesmen are presenting this view. It does not matter particularly that many of them are men who said there would be no war in the first place, and then called it a "phoney" war. Their voices are still powerful.

One thing Mr. Roosevelt might do. He might define more specifically what the aims of the Nation are. To some of us it may be that these seem fairly obvious, but to others the European situation is still as much of a confused and incomprehensible muddle as, say, some of the labor disputes next door.

Another line of approach would be to continue to emphasize the extreme gravity of the situation. This can be done without discouraging the British: the British have never feared to look possibilities squarely in the eye. And now to help on the program the Balkan war may once more hammer home the Hitler threat. Yet even so the real threat, in the long run, is the battle of the Atlantic Ocean and the noose round the throat of Britain, as experts see it. Premier Mussolini's ignominious failure has to some degree distracted American attention from that threat, and to that extent proved a disservice. Army and Navy officials do not see the picture from that viewpoint.

Richard L. Strout.

Germans Test Latest Weapons In Six-Point Balkan Drive

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 8—Britain's rupture of diplomatic relations with Hungary can be taken as a probable prelude to bombing attacks on Nazi troop concentrations in that country, comparable with the British air raids on Sofia.

Sharp Turkish criticism of Reichsführer Hitler's latest aggression, coupled with reports of impending mobilization current in Istanbul, is another diplomatic development which has assumed primarily strategic importance.

Immediate military concern, however, as the Balkan battle picture settles into clearer focus is the six-fold thrust with which the Germans are putting the most modern weapons of warfare to their first test against strongly held mountain positions.

Six Lines of Attack

The six main lines of Nazi attack now are showing themselves to be:

1. Down the Struma valley on the shortest route through Greece toward Salonika.

2. From the eastern Rhodope mountains across the coastal plain of Western Thrace between the Mesta River and the Turkish frontier.

3. Toward Skoplje in Yugoslavia, which commands the Vardar valley leading over the Greek border at a point about 45 miles west of the Struma River.

4. Toward Nodal, the railway junction of Nish, further north.

5. Toward the Yugoslav Capital, Belgrade, from the Hungarian frontier near Suboritsa.

6. Toward Ljubljana and Zagreb in northern Yugoslavia from Austrian territory which Herr Hitler seized in March, 1938.

The fifth and sixth points of attack are not a grave cause of anxiety to the Allies in themselves, although the task of maintaining forces in the field is an easier one for Germany to handle there than elsewhere, being directly controlled from German territory.

Nevertheless the Yugoslavs, rapidly mobilizing their full army potential of a million men, are expected to make progress exceed-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Co-operation

By Edwin E. Aubrey

University of Chicago

I do not regard the democratic way of life as the supreme end of man, but I regard it as the best means for realizing that supreme end.

For that reason I believe that it is of the utmost importance that science and religion should learn to live together not in mere toleration, but in active co-operation. . . .

At the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion, New York Sept. 12, 1940

"America: Slave or Free?" Thirty-first article: Page 3

Closer U. S.-British Navy Tie Seen

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—Far closer Anglo-American co-operation in their common war effort with the implication that American warships may soon have new duties in the Atlantic Ocean was seen today in the announcement that Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal had been ordered to Britain.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said that his immediate assistant would act as liaision man between the Navy Department and British Admiralty in carrying out naval purchases and administering the lend-lease program.

Under the Lend-Leace Act," the Secretary said, "the Navy Department is handling purchases in America of materials for the British Navy and also is to undertake repairs here for British war vessels. Efforts are being made as rapidly as possible to establish a suitable uniformity in naval equipment so that purchases and repairs may be expedited."

Purpose of Trip

Secretary Knox said that the Undersecretary would be in Britain for about two weeks, but would not say when or where he was leaving this country.

Despite the limited Navy Department announcement, there is widespread belief here that the Forrestal mission has broader aims than to aid British naval purchases and expedite the standardization of Anglo-American naval equipment. It is assumed that either of the above tasks could have been done as well, if not better, by a regular naval officer and that the Undersecretary would be sent abroad only if vital matters of naval policy between the two countries were under discussion.

This interpretation is heightened by the fact that only last week President Roosevelt had long consultations with Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, who returned from his post as special naval observer in London aboard the British battleship King George V when that ship brought Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, to this country.

The Pressing Task

It is pointed out here that while standardization of equipment between the two countries may be highly desirable, today's urgent need is for more forceful and more immediate action to stave off Germany's U-boat and bomber campaign in the North Atlantic. Although no official British request has been made, it is no secret that the Admiralty in London as well as influential persons on this side believe that the time requires either a further transfer of warships to Britaln or American-conducted convoys.

Last week for the first time President Roosevelt announced that convoys were under official study, thus lending credence to the report that the Undersecretary's visit portends immensely important decisions in the not too distant future.

Asked why the Undersecretary's visit would only last two weeks, a Navy Department spokesman said that "Mr. Forrestal thinks he can accomplish his mission in that time. That fact alone ought to demonstrate that the problems are not difficult."

There is a strong doubt here, however, if many questions of standarization could be settled in two weeks, since it took at least six months to make any real progress toward a standardization in Anglo-American plane production.

Incredulity is also expressed as to whether the Navy Department would send its extremely busy and extremely efficient Undersecretary abroad at this crucial juncture merely to ascertain if Britain could use certain types of naval ammunition stored in this country. It is pointed out that this could probably be done by merely consulting the British Naval Attaché in Washington.

Scandinavian-Americans To Observe 'Invasion Day'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—A solemn observance of the first anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Scandinavia, with ceremonies designed to focus American sympathy on the plight of northern Europe and to recall what Scandinavia has stood for as a unit of progressive democracy, is being organized for tomorrow by Danish, Norwegian, Finnish and Swedish groups throughout the United States.

The New York observers, sponsored by the American-Scandinavian Committee to keep world attention on the loss of Denmark's independence, will include a service at First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn and radio speeches by the Consul-Generals of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland stressing the cultural and spiritual achievements of Scandinavia.

Spokesmen for the American-Scandinavian Committee, composed of 67 Americans of this descent, with headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue, emphasize Scandinavian unity in the face of Nazi propaganda attempts to "confuse and divide" and stir up hate between Norwegians, Danes, Swedes and Finns.

On joining the committee, Prof. Eric C. Bellquist of the Department of Political Science, University of California, said its specific purpose was to clarify American comprehension of:

"Denmark's solid morale and determination to retain even the vestige of sovereignty which the Nazis have allowed, her resistance to impositions, her assurance that the story of 1,000 years of freedom has not been terminated by what happened on April 9, 1940.

"Norway's fight which has lasted longer than that in any country so far defeated by the Germans, the utter falsity of the stories of treachery, the resistance against the invader which continues stronger than in any occupied country; . . . the great majority of her ships carrying on the battle to feed and supply England.

"Sweden's continuing democracy, vigorous press, expenditures of over $50,000,000 a month for national defense, assistance to Finland in her fight, and to her neighbors in their sadder fate, and her determination to resist aggression.

"The fact that Iceland also is occupied, even though her future may be more secure, shut off from her northern sisters, hopeful of once more regaining her place in the family circle."

"To direct America's attention to the plight of the whole North," Professor Bellquist added, "to assist in liberating that part of the North which is subjugated, to prevent Nazi propaganda from splitting what properly belongs together, and to encourage the spirit of independence and resistance which is present in all Scandinavia and Finland—these are the tasks that face us and which we should help to resolve."

Among the members of the American-Scandinavian Committee are Edwin S. Burdell, Director, Cooper Union, New York; James Creese, President, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.; Jean Hersholt, Beverly Hills, Calif., Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director, the New School for Social Research, New York; A. N. Jorgensen, President, University of Connecticut; Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Department of Government, University of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, Alderson, W. Va.

Refugees Swarm Portugal

LISBON, Portugal, April 8 (AP)—Three thousand, five hundred persons, representing virtually every European nationality, are now in Portugal seeking passage to the United States and South America—but their chances of getting there any time soon are slim. With the spread of the war to Yugoslavia an even greater flood is expected by the American Legation and Consulate.

The American Export Line has attempted to get additional ships to boost its present maximum capacity of 900 passengers a month but that fell through.

The Red Cross, collaborating with the State Department at Washington in repatriating hundreds of destitute Americans in France, still has 200 of them concentrated at Sintra, near Lisbon.

If United States relations with the Axis become much more strained it is expected that an exodus of Americans will begin from Germany and Italy, adding to the number here.

There were some 19,000 Americans in Italy last year, of whom only 2,000 have gone home.

Knox Is Pleased By Loyal Press

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, today issued for publication the following statement in part:

"I wish to commend the action of the press associations, newspapers, broadcasting companies, and photographic agencies who have co-operated at my request in not reporting the recent arrival of a British warship in this country.

"When the lease-lend bill became an Act, I requested that all press, radio, and photographic agencies refrain from reporting, in any form, the movements or presence of British men-of-war in this country for any purpose whatsoever."

(In accordance with the Secretary's previous request The Christian Science Monitor has not been publishing such news.)

34 Italians Plead Innocent of Sabotage

GLOUCESTER, N. J., April 8 (AP)—Thirty-four seamen from three of the four Italian ships seized by the Coast Guard in the Delaware River pleaded innocent yesterday to sabotage charges and were held in bail for a further hearing next Thursday.

Captains of the Santa Rosa, the Antonietta and the Mar Glauco were held in $10,000 bail and the crew members in $5,000 each.

Those attached to the Belvidere, the fourth Italian vessel seized in the Delaware a week ago in a Nation-wide roundup, will be summoned for hearing later.

All the seamen have been detained in the Immigration Station here since the ship seizures.

Testifying at the hearing before U. S. Commissioner Wynn Armstrong, E. R. Davis, special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, declared the Italians had "acted pursuant to orders issued by the Naval attaché of the Italian Embassy" and wrecked the motive power of their vessels.

Italy Guards U. S. Embassy

ROME, April 8 (AP)—A strong cordon of troops, reinforcing the pickets of the past few days, guarded the United States Embassy today, while large crowds demonstrated enthusiasm for the war with Yugoslavia under Premier Mussolini's balcony.

Twice, the throngs brought Il Duce to his balcony, but the demonstration broke up without menacing the Embassy and the adjoining consulate, which were surrounded by double ranks of gray-clad, steel-helmeted soldiers and police cars.

The precautions presumably were taken because of press denunciations of the United States for aiding Italy's enemies and for sequestering Italian ships.

Fascist party posters appeared on walls of the city, headed, "Gangsters" and saying:

"Scratch an American and you will find there a pirate gangster.

"The acts of theft committed by the United States in appropriating Italian and German ships which took refuge in her ports but were protected by international law is explained only by remembering the 'outlaw' origin of the present ruling class in the republic of the United States of America.

"As an extreme, puritan hypocrisy over there arrested the crews which used their sacrosanct right to put out of commission their own ships before the pirates took them over.

"It is not for nothing that British and United States people call themselves 'cousins.'

"Not only is their language identical but their instincts are the same and so are their actions.

"History will punish the 'cousins' as only it knows how to punish."

The poster concluded with a quotation from Premier Mussolini's speech of Feb. 23: "An illusion and a lie are at the base of American interventionism."

Several score of small school children, marching down Via Veneto after the Piazza Venezia demonstration for Premier Mussolini, were deflected by several hundred soldiers blocking access to the area of the American Embassy.

A Trailer 'Village' at the Capital

Wide World

Portable Homes for Families of Civilian Shipyard Workers

View shows trailer homes near the Lincoln Memorial where 50 of the homes were brought for inspection. These trailers are bound for Wilmington, N. C., to be used as temporary homes by families of civilian shipyard workers. These are the first of 325 trailers which will be used at Wilmington.

British Sea Losses Mount in March

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—Failure of overdue ships to turn up sent British, Allied, and neutral shipping losses for two of the past five weeks to approximately 150,000 tons each—heaviest toll of 1941 in the Battle of the Atlantic—authoritative sources declared today.

The average weekly loss of shipping during March was placed by the Admiralty at 98,000 tons.

Amended losses for the week ended March 2 listed 30 ships totaling 150,700 tons—the biggest loss of any week this year. For the week ended March 16 amended losses were given as 27 ships of 146,098 tons.

Losses declined during the week ended March 23 to 17 ships aggregating 59,141 tons, the Admiralty report said, and went up again the following week to 20 ships of 77,575 tons.

The breakdown of losses for this latter week: British, 13 ships, 58,870 tons; Allied, 5 ships, 14,975 tons, and neutrals, 2 ships, 3,730 tons.

In the same week, the Axis claimed 199,000 tons sunk, the Admiralty said.

It was announced that the average weekly shipping toll since the start of the war, excluding the losses at Dunkirk, was 66,743 tons, and the weekly average for February, 85,000 tons.

An admiralty statement said Britain had convoyed 200,000,000 gross tons of shipping since the start of the war.

"The greater part of this vast tonnage," the statement said, "arrived unmolested by the enemy."

Canada to Count Citizens And Resources in June

OTTAWA (CP)—Nearly 17,000 census enumerators will set out on their appointed rounds on June 2 to take the 10-year count of the Dominion's people and their resources.

Information on population, housing, merchandising and service establishments, general farm agriculture, fruits and vegetables, abandoned or idle farms, animals, animal products, fruits, gardens and so forth not on farms, will be gathered.

For the Northwest territories and other parts of the north a census book has been issued with a sturdy quarter-inch cover which will be filled by enumerators in lonely places and the results sent to Ottawa before Oct. 31.

For each person he records the enumerator will receive an allowance of five cents. At every tenth house visited he will make detailed inquiries as to length of residence, rentals, repairs, equipment and mortgages and will be rewarded with eight cents for each form completed in this category. From details concerning each tenth house census authorities will assemble information required about the Canadian housing situation.

Farmers will tell enumerators about their operations in detail, reciting experience, conditions of land, work contributed by families, grain and livestock dealings and production.

Reasons for wage earners not being at work on June 2, 1941, must be stated. Persons who go to military camp will not include the time at camp as time worked.

Persons abroad on business or visits are included in the district where their home is located, as are members of the forces overseas and in training at military camps in Canada. Persons who have come to Canada recently because of war conditions without intending to stay permanently will be enumerated at the place they reside when the census is taken.

Domestic servants will be enumerated at the place they sleep, whether it be the employer's residence or at their own homes. The same rule applies to employees of all kinds.

Figures Sifted

OTTAWA (CP) — Selection of single males of military age, listing of persons in some 1,250 specialized occupations, listing of persons with agricultural training and selection of certain classes of aliens has been completed from information gained during national registration the Bureau of Statistics reportes.

The report—44 pages, 43 of them detailed figures — was given the House of Commons April 3 by War Services Minister J. G. Gardiner.

The figures, subject to final revision, summarize the result of last August's registration for the Dominion and for the Provinces by ages, conjugal condition, birthplace of registrant and parents, year of immigration if born outside Canada, year of naturalization if foreign-born, racial origin, language spoken, educational status, state of health, disability, occupational and employment status, unemployment and farm background.

Ships Scuttled

TORONTO, Ont., April 8 (AP)—Navy Minister Angus L. MacDonald said yesterday that a Canadian armed merchant cruiser recently intercepted two German ships in the Pacific Ocean and these ships, "in the good German way, scuttled themselves."

He said the incident occurred "not very long ago," but he could not give the date or the exact location. One of the ships, he said, was a vessel of 5,000 tons and the other of about 4,800 tons. The Germans set their ships afire and the vessels were sunk, he said.

Full Leeway Is Given Bridges At Second Deportation Trial

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—All that is outstanding to date about the Federal Government's deportation proceedings here against Harry Bridges, West Coast President of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union and California director of its parent group, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is that no "witch-hunt tactics" are being valued or encouraged by the presiding examiner, Judge Charles B. Sears, retired Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals.

The Government, in its second attempt to deport the Australian, bases its argument on what it says is indisputable new evidence that he was a member of the Communist Party, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, all considered by the Government as subversive organizations advocating the violent overthrow of the United States.

Although Government and defense attorneys frequently wrangled the first week of the hearing, which is now in a week's recess to permit Mr. Bridges to attend the Los Angeles I. L. W. U. convention, the leavening influence in the courtroom in the Post Office Building was Judge Sears. At the outset he explained that liberal interpretations of the rules of relevancy would characterize the hearing.

Given Every Possible Leeway

In addition to permitting Mr. Bridges to attend the I. L. W. U. convention, Judge Sears granted defense attorneys as much as 24 hours' time to prepare themselves for cross-questioning a witness. This attitude reassured those who had feared that the hearing against Mr. Bridges might be tinged at this time with a certain amount of injustice, caused by war hysteria.

Ernest Besig, San Francisco Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, while explaining that his organization opposed the hearing and the Federal statute under which it is being conducted, nevertheless expressed his satisfaction with the atmosphere in the courtroom so far.

Renouncer of Communism

The first week saw the introduction of a large amount of evidence by the chief Government counsel, Albert Del Guercio, intended to show that the Communist Party in the United States and its various affiliated organizations and publications were directly responsible to the Communist Internationale in Russia and subject today and at all times to the orders of the Soviet dictator, Josef Stalin.

Principal witness for this part of the hearing was Benjamin Gitlow, former Secretary of the Communist Party in this country, twice a Communist Party candidate for Vice-President of the United States, and former holder of other important Party positions. Mr. Gitlow said he was expelled from the Party in 1929 because of differences with Stalin.

Now lecturing against Communism in this country, he said he, like many other Communists had come to see that democracy afforded the common people the best opportunity for success and liberty and that the Communist system under Stalin was stifling liberties and hopes of the people.

Mr. Gitlow told how the Communist Party engineered the split in the American Labor movement resulting the the organization of the C. I. O. He also told of a Communist plot to foment civil war in the United States by setting up an independent republic of negroes in the southern part of the country.

Mr. Gitlow identified Mrs. Carol King of New York, Mr. Bridges' chief defense counsel, as a stockholder in various Communist Party enterprises. He described her as a "dummy stockholder," but that the real owner was the Communist Party. Mrs. King and her associates did not attempt to cross-examine or challenge Mr. Gitlow's testimony.

Called Bridges 'Comrade'

The other two Government witnesses for the week, Ezra F. Chase, former Communist of Los Angeles, and Farrell Schnering, former Communist, made similar but less sensational statements. Mr. Chase testified that Mr. Bridges spoke at two Los Angeles meetings, at which plans to win unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor over to the C. I. O. were discussed.

Mr. Chase testified that he thought Mr. Bridges was a Communist, and that he and other Communists called him "Comrade," and considered him a Communist.

Mr. Schnering identified the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, one of the organizations to which the Government hopes to prove Mr. Bridges formerly belonged, as a Communist-dominated group.

At the conclusion of the hearing, which may last two months or more, since there are about 20 Government witnesses yet to be called, Judge Sears will report to Robert H. Jackson, United States Attorney General a summary of evidence and recommended action. The decision rests, however, with the Attorney General.

Canada Looks to the U. S. To Ease Financial Burden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—Readjustment of Canadian-American trade to relieve part of the increasing strain upon war-busy Canada will be sought by the Dominion Government, it is learned here.

Faced with the need of expanding its purchases in the United States and with dwindling funds to pay for them, the Canadian Government hopes to work out an economic formula with the United States, partially reducing Canada's heavily unfavorable balance of trade with its southern neighbor.

If this is not possible, Canada must either liquidate its valuable holdings in the United States or finally face the necessity of applying for aid under the lend-lease program, according to officials in close touch with Canadian-American economic relations. Canada hopes to avoid both actions, since the first would weaken mutually valuable commercial ties, while the second might increase the difficulties of a return to normal trade after the war.

No Official Steps

It is not known when the Canadian Government will broach the subject officially here, but Ottawa is reported already to have given considerable study to the problem and to be ready to make definite proposals if Washington is found sympathetic. Little, if any, study has been given to the problem by American officials, however, and it is probable that the subject will first be called to the Treasury Department's attention in unofficial talks.

Competent observers here point out that any wartime readjustment of Canadian-American trade relations would be a major task and would be complicated by the fact that both countries are expanding their industrial effort at an almost unprecedented pace. With American production geared more and more to direct British needs this country might find it doubly difficult to change is course elsewhere.

Canadian sources aver, however, that a more even balance of trade between the two countries might not be so hard to bring about and the elements of a large-scale readjustment now exist. They say that Canada already has begun mass production of a number of war products for which the United States has not yet tooled up and that, if the United States would consent to purchase Canada's surplus production a big dent in that lop-sided trade balance could be made.

What Canada Wants

Canada is believed aiming at an agreement whereby the Dominion would supply not only Great Britain but also the United States with certain manufactured products which are ideally adapted to production in Canada. In other words, it is hoped that the United States will not entirely duplicate Canada's war effort and that the Dominion will be permitted to sell new types of war materiel to America.

The latest reports from Ottawa declare that Canada's present deficit in trade with the United States amounts to approximately $25,000,000 a month and that this will probably increase as Canada is forced to increase its purchase of industrial products here. This deficit was formerly met by British shipments to Canada of gold and American dollars. Since early this year, however, such shipments have practically ceased, with the result that Canada may have to liquidate its American holdings to pay for purchases.

The Canadians hope to avoid this for two reasons. The first is that their American holdings are a steady sourcee of much-needed America dollars. The second is the conviction that commercial ties between such liberal trade countries as Canada and the United States should be increased rather than weakened during such times as these.

Some Prefer Borrowing

Objection to Canada's participation in the lend-lease program is based on the belief that this would greatly complicate post-war adjustments, that it might lead to recriminations which might upset the relations between the two countries. Many highly-placed Canadians feel that it would be better for Canada to borrow money in the United States rather than come in under the lend-lease program. At the present time, however, the Neutrality Act forbids lending money to belligerents.

Early fears that the United States might lend-lease wheat and bacon to Britain to the detriment of Canadian agriculture seem to be fading. The United States Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has said that this country will make no effort to ship wheat to Britain. The effect of such shipments would have been to cut Canada off from the last market for its immense wheat supply.

Thus Canadian trade difficulties with the United States consist mainly of the problem of finding exchange to pay for purchases from it southern neighbor rather than of the possibility that America will compete with Canada for British markets.

Although there is still time for a careful study of Canadian-American trade relations, the problem is expected to become acute by next winter if nothing is done.

Yugoslav Ships to Load U. S. War Goods for Balkans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—All Yugoslav vessels in American waters have been ordered to make port or stand by in readiness to receive war materials for transport to the Balkans, Yugoslav shipping circles disclosed here today.

Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslav Minister to the United States, after a day's conference in New York with Yugoslav shipowners, representatives of the British Ministry of Shipping and American Maritime interests, reported that about 20 Yugoslav freighters, totaling between 80,000 and 100,000 tons, were already in, or approaching, American harbors. This is half the embattled Balkan kingdom's fleet, which numbers about 40 vessels.

Mr. Fotitch indicated that Yugoslav freighters would be chartered either directly to Britain or operated in co-operation with the British Ministry of Shipping, even as are vessels of Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland and Greece. British and American interests, he said, are collaborating closely to make the most efficient use of available shipping. He told reporters that Yugoslav was not seeking volunteers in America, as it needed supplies rather than men.

It was learned at the office of Combined Argosies, Inc., Yugoslav shipping firm at 11 Broadway, that only one merchantman flying the Yugoslav flag is now in New York harbor. This is the Petar, a 1,806-ton tanker. Another vessel, the Lovcen, owned by Yugoslav interests, but operating under Panamanian register, is docked at Pier 1. The Lovcen, blacklisted by the British Ministry of Shipping, was chartered by the American Rescue Ship mission to bring Spanish Loyalist refugees from French Morocco to Mexico, but the plan was abandoned.

Capt. Ivo Marinavitch said he expected the Lovcen, along with other Yugoslav freighters, would soon be sent to Salonika, Greece, with a cargo of war supplies. He said two Yugoslav freighters left New York late last week, one bound for Baltimore, the other for the West Indies. He estimated there were eight Yugoslav merchant ships docked at Baltimore, two at Philadelphia and that about 15 were operating under charter between United States and Latin American ports.

Iraq Seizes British Base

VICHY, France, April 8 (AP)—A dispatch from Beirut, Lebanon, to the French Information Office today said Iraq troops last night seized the British aviation base of Cineldebane, near Baghdad.

Prince Regent Abdul Ilah, who took refuge in Basra after last week's coup d'etat at Baghdad, has left that haven to free the country, the dispatch added.

[The Regent last Friday, in a Nation-wide radiocast from Basra, charged that the Iraq Army officers who carried out the coup were "instruments in the hands of foreigners."

London sources last week asserted the overthrow of the Government of Premier Taha el Hashimi, in the country valuable to Britain because of its oil fields and air bases, was the result of "Italian intrigue."

The officers who forced the Premier to tender his resignation did so after followers of a pro-Axis leader, Sayid Rashid el Gailani, had surrounded the Regent's Palace and forced him to leave the capital at Baghdad.

The British have suggested that Soviet Russia also was concerned by the development since Iraq might furnish air bases for Italy and Germany for an attack on Turkey.]

VICHY, France, April 8 (AP)—Shops closed in a general strike at Beirut, Lebanon, were reported officially to have been reopened April 8 as a new Government of wealthy Syrians headed by Khaled Azem Bey took office.

Gen. Henri Dentz, High Commissioner for French-Mandated Syria and Lebanon, accepted the resignations of President Edde and Secretary of State Abdullah Hum Bey, clearing the way for the new government.

The French Ministry of Information reported last night that calm had been restored in Beirut after several days of disorders and the shopkeepers' strike. These broke out after Khaled Azem Bey's appointment by General Dentz last Thursday.

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Washington Sideglances

Errol Flynn believes Latin-American señoritas could dispense with chaperones—'Jeep' joins the Army—Knudsen tells sitters that U. S. may stumble but it is going somewhere.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Confidentially: On her most recent trip to South America, Miss Mary Winslow, United States representative on the Inter-American Commission of Women, met Errol Flynn, motion-picture actor.

"Miss Winslow," he said, "there is something you can do for the women of Latin America."

Naturally, she recounts, she was much interested to hear his recommendation.

"You can teach the women of Latin American that a nice girl can go out with a young man without taking her mother and aunt along," said Mr. Flynn.

Jeeps are coming: The Army has at last found a 1941 nickname for its crop of selectees. It is not "doughboy" anymore, but "jeep."

Though you won't find it in the dictionary yet, "jeep," it seems, represents something small or unfinished; a searching after perfection.

The term first was applied to small Army cars and to range finders, thence became attached to selective service men newly arrived at Army camps. After four months, a man graduates from the "jeep" class when his pay is raised from $21 to $30 a month.

Moving Anyway: Assuring the Nation that the Army, Navy and Office of Production Management are all "moving ahead," William S. Knudsen, defense chief, observed in a speech last last week end:

"I am sometimes reminded of the fellow in the park who stumbled and was laughed at by some of the fellows sitting on the bench. He turned and said, 'Well, maybe I stumbled, but I am going somewhere. You fellows won't stumble because nobody ever stumbles sitting down.'"

Steve's Bit: Although he is now a naturalized citizen, "Steve" the peanut vendor who has special permission to keep his cart on the curb beside the White House does not forget his former countrymen.

Steve's cart this week carries a large placard announcing that the proceeds from two day's sales will be turned over to Greek relief.

Strikes, Good and Bad: "It won't be long," says Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma, in his weekly letter back home, "until we have a lot more strikes—of another and better kind. The baseball season opens in Washington next Monday."

Four New Air Defense Corps

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Establishment of four new Air Corps combat units specifically designed to defend vital United States coastal cities in event of air attacks has been disclosed by the War Department.

First word of the development came in terse orders assigning four Brigadier Generals to command the new units—strategically located groups of swift interceptor planes whose primary mission would be to find and shoot down enemy bombers before they could reach their targets.

Two of the new units are to be established on the Atlantic Seaboard, one at Mitchel Field in New York, and the other at Tampa, Fla., and two on the Pacific Coast with headquarters at Riverside, Calif., and Fort George Wright, Washington.

Air Corps spokesmen said the step was one of the major results of first-hand studies of Britain's air defenses made last fall by Brig. Gen. James E. Chaney, chief of the Army's First Air Defense Command.

The new units were designated as the First, Second, Third and Fourth Interceptor Commands, respectively, and they will form integral parts of correspondingly numbered air forces. The Interceptor Commands will be headed by Brigadier Generals John C. McDonnell, Carlyle H. Wash, Walter H. Frank and Millard F. Harmon, in that order.

The four air forces originally were organized as the Northeast, Southeast, Northwest and Southwest Air Districts. In addition to the tactical plane units of the interceptor commands, they will include such other related organizations as anti-aircraft units and air raid warning systems.

All will be under the command of Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the General Headquarters Air Force.

Rio Grande Blackout Points Up Army Day

EL PASO, Texas., April 8 (AP)—Wailing sirens on either side of the Rio Grande darkened El Paso and neighboring Juarez last night in the first blackout test involving Western Hemisphere border cities.

Two hundred thousand persons—among them Mexican dignitaries as honor guests—participated in the climaxing feature of Army Day observance throughout Texas.

The 15-minute blackout, accompanied by a mock air raid, extended also to nearby Las Cruces, N. M., and to Ysleta and Fabens, Texas. Juarez took part to emphasize growing United States-Mexico solidarity.

Planes of the Army's 120th Observation Squadron stationed at Fort Bliss' Biggs Field roared over the area, dropping flares to simulate a night attack. The blackout halted traffic between El Paso and Juarez since all international bridges were closed.

Four Destroyers Manned By Norwegian Crews

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—Four United States destroyers transferred to Britain under the naval trade are manned by the Norwegian Navy and are under the Norwegian flag, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Trygve Lie, said yesterday at a luncheon.

America: Slave or Free?

31 Religion and Democracy Linked In People's Call for Freedom

"Storms from abroad directly challenge three institutions indispensable to Americans, now as always. The first is religion. It is the source of the other two—democracy and international good faith.

"Religion, by teaching man his relationship to God, gives the individual a sense of his own dignity and teaches him to respect himself by respecting his neighbors." (President Roosevelt in Message to Congress, Jan. 4, 1939.)

Here is a notable recognition that the man who has begun to know himself and his fellowmen as children of God is ready for self-government. That the spiritual freedom of such knowing underlies every form of freedom becomes clearer the more we examine religious views—and their results—in the totalitarian countries.

Slave Way

The Nazi notion of cause and effect is epitomized by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Supervisor of Instruction for the National Socialist Party:

The prerequisite of all German education is the acknowledgment that it is not Christendom which has brought us civilization but that Christianity owes its lasting value to the German character.

And German character in the Rosenberg philosophy is a mysterious compound of "soul and blood." Thus:

The God whom we worship would not exist if our souls and our blood were not.

By such reasoning God becomes effect. No wonder the Manifesto of the Confessional Synod commented:

This fool's faith induces man to make God in his own image.

It also induces men to think of themselves as biological specimens, superior animals. Naturally their government reverts to jungle rule, the claw and the fang—in modern mechanical form. The practical political results, both in external aggression and internal oppression are well known.

Nazi Conception of "Lord"

Not long ago the Associated Press carried this item from Amsterdam:

Six civilians were killed and a number wounded today in clashes between the police and "disturbers of the peace." . . . Strikes and riots brought the imposition of a German military administration upon all the Province of North Holland.

The same paper carried an appropriate comment, "The Lord cannot possibly acquiesce in the destruction of a people so courageous." The speaker was not, however, referring to the Dutch. The quotation came from a Hitler speech, the "courageous" people were those who killed Dutch civilians after treacherously invading their country in violation of a solemn promise. Was the "Lord" referred to the one the Nazi theologians have created in their own image?

One who read this report from Amsterdam had been reading only a few hours before a similar report of an earlier despot's efforts to "pacify" the Dutch:

Commissioners arrested on the charge of treason all preachers, or harborers of them, all members of Calvinistic consistories. . . . Alva is said to have boasted that he had executed 18,600.

The date was 1567 and the Duke of Alva was the monster Philip of Spain—who also tried to invade Britain with his Armada—sent to "persuade" the Low Countries to give up Protestantism and submit to his tyranny. The area now known as Belgium returned to Spanish control and Roman Catholicism. But the Dutch after a struggle lasting nearly a century kept Protestantism and won independence.

Courage in the Right

Today the struggle is not so obviously religious in nature, but who can doubt that behind Dutch resistance lies a concept of God which causes them to respect thmeselves and gives them courage in the right—spiritual freedom.

There is in Germany, too, today such freedom. It is found chiefly in prisons and concentration camps. Notably it has been expressed by religious men and women. The story is told of one un-Hitlerized pastor who when asked by the prison chaplain: "Brother, why are you in prison?" answered: "Brother, why are you out of prison?"

Some of the letters written from prison to their families by Evangelical pastors were published. Although censored when written they so strengthened the resistance of church people that the Nazis suppressed the collection. One or two copies fell into the hands of English travelers and an English translation has been published. Here are typical excerpts.

"In my heart I am gay and free."

"It is above all essential that love must accompany all our doings."

"Whenever we really listen to the Word that God causes to be spoken to us, we live in sheer glory."

Excerpts From Letters

"If anyone can prove to me that one sentence of our Declaration is not in accord with the Holy Scriptures and the Word of God, I am absolutely ready to sign a statement that I will keep silence as regards that sentence. But as regards whatever is in accord with the Word of God, I cannot pledge myself to keep silence, for by so doing I should be denying God."

"We, too, are allowed to take our part where God's honor is at stake, and justice upon earth."

"'Neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand.' (John 10:28.) It is most wonderful to read the Bible at such a time! It really gives you the impression of having been written specially for prisoners and for prison. And so it is really—in many aspects and senses!"

Was this man thinking that the Germany which has broken the shackles of Versailles is still imprisoned, spiritually? Certainly those who dare not protest when friends and relatives are seized, when Jews are robbed and beaten, when press, courts, schools, churches are all made tools of a party, a theory, one human will—such people are in irons. Surely these pastors are freer than their jailers, than anyone who is not resisting tyranny.

In all the slave states there is resistance. In Germany particularly it is inconceivable that the civilization, the moral and mental power of people who produced and responded to Luther, Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Beethoven, and a hundred others, will not throw off the new barbarism.

Those who know Germany best say the present tyranny was possible because Germans have never troubled greatly about political liberty. They accepted intellectual and religious freedom as gifts from absolute rulers. They have not yet seen that, as President Roosevelt said in the message quoted above, "The defense of religion, of democracy, and of good faith among nations is all the same fight."

Free Way

Strangely enough, German pastors, stopped from preaching by Nazi political despotism, seem to make little connection between political and religious liberty. One of them quotes Luther: "Let the devil be as angry as he pleases—he may as well give up the idea that he can snatch us out of God's hand!"

That is inspiring, and true Christians put their trust first of all in spiritual power. Yet for Luther "God's hand" was manifested in the protection of strong public opinion and of powerful German princes. His teaching was overthrown in Southern Germany by the armies of the Counter-Reformation and might have been in the North but for the military genius of Gustavus Adolphus and the bravery of his Swedes.

Where today will liberty find such political protection as Luther had? So far neither public opinion nor political opposition has risen in Germany strong enough to withstand Naziism. Must help such as Gustavus furnished come again from outside?

Refuge in Free Countries

Already the free countries, particularly Britain and America, have provided refuge for those who have spoken out for freedom—and escaped. And it is to these fortresses of freedom that the hopes of all totalitarianism's prisoners now turn.

Those hopes rest not only on the military and economic power of the unconquered democracies: they rest also on the practice of freedom—in the church, the home, the school, the factory, the press, the court, the polling booth.

Freedom is defined differently by every age and society, by every individual. Liberty which appears to one healthy, safe, and uplifting, seems to another harmful, dangerous, and degrading. Today, because totalitarianism is the chief attacker, those concerned with freedom are placing their emphasis on political and civil liberties, particularly on the rights of individuals or groups who, in the "monolithic state," are completely submerged.

Most of these liberties are so unspectacular and familiar as to go unnoticed. But let's list a few observed in the United States in recent years which would not be seen in the dictatorships.

Some Liberties in America

Freedom of worship—More than 150 religious sects freely preaching and practicing.

Free speech—Senator Wheeler, as any other man, free to charge that the President seeks to be a dictator and go to war. Newspapers slightly censored by owners or advertisers; books and plays by some local authorities; movies more sharply by the Legion of Decency, and radio by stations, with Government able to deny licenses, but not barring political opponents. Supreme Court, Civil Liberties Union and American Bar Association joining to defeat Mayor Hague's effort to prevent labor organizers speaking or distributing handbills in Jersey City. Huey Long's tax on newspapers and Minnesota's "padlock law" against publishing "objectionable material" both voided. Dissident doctrines widely taught in universities.

Freedom of assembly—Bund meetings protected by police; peaceful picketing by strikers upheld.

Free elections—Active two-party system, although Communists and other minor parties are barred from ballots in some states. Free voting—except for Negroes in South—and wide participation in choice of officials. Also direct legislation through town meetings and state referendums.

Other freedoms—economic, intellectual and social—could be added, but the feature which fundamentally distinguishes the free from the slave way is a recognition that the individual is "endowed by his Creator" not only "with certain unalienable rights," but with reason and with a conscience through which God speaks to him without intervention of priest or politician.

This kind of freedom stems primarily from the Reformation. The Roman Church had told men what to think not only about religion but about politics, economics, and natural science. Galileo was condemned by the Inquisition, not for inaccuracy in his astronomy, but for heresy.

But once men began to read the Bible and interpret it for themselves they applied the same freedom to reason in other domains of life. By questioning accepted beliefs they discovered useful truths. The spirit of free inquiry found "heresy" valuable in the intellectual field.

Value of Free Thought

More realistic than the totalitarians, the democracies know that a course of action submitted to free questioning is more likely to be wise than one protected from criticism. They accept John Stuart Mill's famous statement of the value of free thought and discussion:

Even if the received opinion be not only true, but the whole truth, unless it is suffered to be, and actually is, vigorously and earnestly contested, it will, by most of those who receive it, be held in the manner of a prejudice, with little comprehension or feeling of its rational grounds. . . . The meaning of the doctrine itself will be in danger of being lost, or enfeebled, and deprived of its vital effect on the character and conduct: the dogma becoming a mere formal profession, inefficacious for good, but cumbering the ground, and preventing the growth of any real and heartfelt conviction, from reason or personal experience.

This abrasion of opposition is disciplining and sharpening the love of liberty today. Men who enjoy the free way are revitalizing it by rediscovering its roots. Many are finding spiritual freedom. Within the last few years a dozen writers have emphasized the political results of religion. For instance, Charles P. Taft, writing of the Reformation's effects, says:

Because these dissenters believed that God spoke to each man's conscience, each felt that he must listen with respect to the opinions expressed by every other one in the group. Gradually they arrived at the conclusion that whatever was decided by the majority, after full and free discussion, was likely to be closest to God's will for all of them.

Certainly this respect for himself and his fellows, based, as President Roosevelt said, on religious teaching of man's "relationship to God" is vital to the spiritual freedom necessary for self-government. Thomas Mann has put it this way:

"Democracy is nothing but a political name for the ideals which Christianity brought into the world as religion." Even those who question so close a tie may agree that if men better understood and lived up to John's words, "Now are we the sons of God," free government would be greatly strengthened.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Famine Stalks Across Spanish Peninsula

Continued from Page 1

have talked to expert social workers who had just completed first-hand surveys of the food problem in continental Europe, on behalf of American relief agencies. By comparing their findings with my information on Spain, where they were not allowed to go, we came to the following conclusions:

Spain is worse off than Poland, Norway, Denmark or the Netherlands.

Begging the ethical problem of sending food to enemy-occupied areas, it is a fact that Belgium and France are suffering acute shortage. But this shortage is only now beginning to take serious effect.

Spain, by contrast, has both an acute shortage and four years of steady weakening of the people. Its food situation is the worst in Europe.

Alexis Carrel, physician, was in Madrid when I was there. He had come to study the effects of protracted underfeeding. He is not talking for publication, now, but it is possible to repeat one remark which he made. The effects in Spain, he said, were far worse than he had imagined.

Neutral diplomats in Madrid, making the best of available information, estimated that 800,000 tons of wheat were necessary to pull Spain through until the next harvest. At the time I left, only 70,000 tons were in prospect or on the way.

There is a ghastly joke going the rounds in Spain. Generalissimo Francisco Franco, so it is said, told Reichsführer Adolf Hitler how to defeat Britain at once. "Just send the British my Cabinet minister in charge of food," he said, "and the British will be starving in four days."

General Franco's minister in charge of food has been in office in Spain some 1,400 days.

Conditions Grow Worse

When I arrived in Madrid on the way through from Rome I went at once to the office of an old friend. We stood in the window, looking out toward Madrid's great boulevard, the Recoletos, while he explained to me that food conditions were far worse than when I had stood in that same window four months before.

My eye caught and followed a man weaving almost blindly along the sidewalk as we talked. Presently he collapsed and fell in a heap in the gutter.

Men are not drunk in Spain. My friend's Spanish assistant knew in a moment what the trouble was and hurried out. He revived the man, gave him several pesetas, sent him to a cafe, and returned with a haggard look. "This is happening all the time, now," he said, "everywhere you go in Spain except in a few northern sections.

"There is nothing we can do. I can't spare any food; I barely have enough for myself. And what this miserable fellow can buy with the little money I gave him, I do not know."

The man's rations were undoubtedly long since consumed. And anything nourishing which could be bought in the stores was impossibly high in price.

I went out to the street. There were beggars everywhere. I say "beggars" but that scarcely is the right word. These were not the perennial beggars to whom I had become accustomed in normal times in Spain, who were professionals and whose begging "business" was usually a racket. These were hungry people, forced into the streets because they had no other way to survive.

Battle for Pesetas

I always had made it a habit not to give to beggars in Spain.

This time, I saw two children who were mostly skin and bones, and took out a couple of pesetas.

In an instant, two more children and two women had rushed up, and each was ruthlessly shoving the others aside, trying to get at the money. I stood amused for a moment, as this was my first experience with this new beggary, holding the money high out of their reach and waiting for the excitement to calm. And then, seeing the looks in their faces, I realized my amusement was blasphemous. I gave the money to the two original children and immediately a street fight began as someone snatched it away. It took six adults, stopping by and helping, to tear the pitiful group apart.

Already there had been much of this genuine distress begging when I had been here last October. But now, four months later, it had trebled and quadrupled. I walked the streets both in Barcelona and Madrid, and sometimes saw as many as six or eight persons asking for money or bread in a single cafe.

I inquired from neutral and Spanish friends into the food situation in other sections of Spain. I myself had seen the distress in the southern and eastern areas during my previous trip, and realized that while the need was less obvious, it frequently was just as real. Only in the north and northwest, I was told, was there any local accumulation of food. Elsewhere, even in the small towns, the situation had become worse just as rapidly as in Barcelona and Madrid.

Reds Being Punished

I went to the house of a social worker whom I had known before—a foreigner whose point of view is widely recognized as impartial. The Government, he told me, is giving the better share of whatever food there is to its own political supporters. The so-called reds, those who sympathized with Republican Spain, were being systematically discriminated against.

This was the legacy of the hatred of civil war days, which smoulders, even deeper than ever under the surface today.

This is why the Spanish Government does not want outside relief organizations controlling the food supply. The Red Cross or the Quakers insist on distributing food with their own staffs, to avoid waste and favoritism. They would give food to everyone impartially. They would learn about political terrorism in Spain and tell the outside world, so the Government believes. Moreover, a well-fed opposition might be more obstinate to control.

At the very doorstep of my neutral friend I was confronted with an example. A woman with shrill, angry cries was chasing a man, who obviously had been begging, away from the tables of her cafe. He was protesting sullenly that he had no work and that his wife, who stood by him, needed food. A crowd gathered and several mediators steeped between the two, while the woman demanded that he be arrested.

"Es un rojo!" she shouted over and over again, pronouncing the dread word. "He is a red. He is a red." It is only necessary to say those words in Spain, to crush anyone. The police take no chances; they strike on the least suspicion It was fortunate for the man that only civilians were around and these persuaded him to move along as quickly as possible.

Soup for Supper

I went into the home of a day laborer. He and his wife, her mother and two children lived in a tiny two-room flat in the working-class quarter. As I came in, they were eating a thin soup with a little spaghetti in it. That was their supper.

I was entertained at one of the large hotels, which manage to get the best of the food markets with their large buying power. A well-to-do friend ordered filet mignon as part of a massive four-course meal. During the dinner, he told me that his clerks were foregoing an evening meal every other day. It was the only way they could make their ration go around.

I went into the house of a Government worker. She was supporting her husband who was out of work, and seven children on a meager salary. "The awful thing about these last months," she said, "is that there is no bulk food. The bread ration is pathetically small. And there is nothing else to fill you up. There are few peas, no beans, no rice, hardly any potatoes to take the place of bread which we Spaniards literally make the staff of life."

She had given much of her ration to the children, and looked ill-fed herself.

I went into the house of an upper-class intellectual and spoke of what I had seen on all sides "What will happen?" I asked.

Politics to Blame

His answer was the answer of fatalistic Spain: "You foreigners," he said, "do not know how we Spaniards can suffer. We will just go on suffering some more, that's all."

He gave his small change to the poor on the streets each day, and when his change purse was empty, he came back to his comfortable home and steeled himself against thinking further. He saw no solution.

I suggested that other countries could send in food. "We Spaniards," he said, "don't like gifts."

The Spaniards themselves might see more hope if the food situation were not so thoroughly mixed up in politics. It was politics which caused the peasants to refrain from sowing wheat last year. Some of them wanted to sabotage the regime, and didn't realize what a grisly sort of boomerang this sort of sabotage would be.

Others were discouraged by the Government's mismanagement of the farm situation. The officials put in charge of the Agriculture Ministry after the civil war were men of little experience in national administration. They heavily underpaid the farmers for their wheat in the winter of 1939-40. They used martial law to take away all of the yield from every farmer. Then they did not take care to see that the farmers received proper food in return. The food distribution system was redesigned on the basis of complete State control in imitation of the German plan, and the men in charge did not know how to operate the complex mechanism they had organized.

Thus many farmers who had slaved during the summer on Spain's obstinate, volcanic soil producing wheat had no bread on the farm when winter came. They rebelled. Next spring they refused to put the seed in the ground. There was bad crop weather, too, in some sections.

I would like to give statistics on Spanish rations, on production and consumption of various foodstuffs. But ration figures mean little or nothing because the foods simply do not appear on the market in sufficient quantity to fill the ration. As for crop statistics, the Government does not make these public in any credible form, and foreign inquiries are not welcomed. It is necessary, therefore, to depend on personal observation and information gathered by trustworthy friends and diplomats in the different portions of Spain.

This information shows that the Government has made a big effort to produce a larger crop this year. But neutral expert observers in Madrid have little confidence in the ability of the Government bureaucracy to solve the problem.

There also have been several

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

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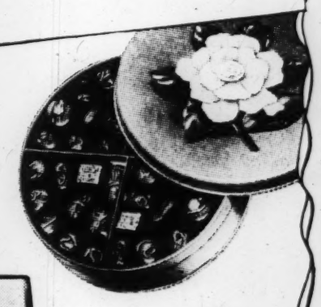

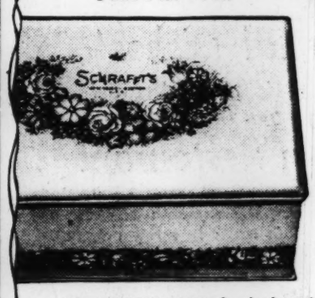

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Nazis Shift Blame in Balkan War

BERLIN, April 8 (AP)—The German Foreign Office made public today its White Book No. 7 containing documents cited by Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in announcing the beginning of hostilities against Yugoslavia and Greece Sunday morning.

The first of nine documents presented purported to show that the High Command of the French Army in the Levant, in December, 1939, had indicated a move by the Allies to intervene in the Balkans.

Other allegations included: that Gen. Marie Gamelin, then Commander in Chief of Allied land forces, had suggested that a Balkan campaign was more desirable from the French standpoint than one in Scandinavia, because Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Rumania would provide a hundred divisions as against 10 divisions by Norway and Sweden; that Gen. Maxime Weygand wrote to General Gamelin in September, 1939, that Greece had sanctioned secret military conversations, and that Yugoslavia contemplated aiding in solving the allied transport problems.

Belligerency Charged

The book charged Yugoslav and Greek policies in 1939 were "contrary to neutrality."

The alleged documents were claimed to have been discovered at La Charite, France.

Similar discoveries of documents, placing the blame on the invaded nations, and critical of the diplomatic roles of both Britain and the United States, have been made by the Germans throughout their series of invasions.

Meanwhile German diplomacy, authorized sources intimated was concentrated on Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

These sources said they could make no statement at present but the British rupture of relations with Hungary was regarded as anticipating a German rejoinder.

"England has no business in the Balkans, not even diplomatically," they said.

Reserved About Russia

These sources were equally reserved regarding German relations with Soviet Russia. They had no comment to offer on the Russo-Yugoslav nonaggression and friendship pact. They stated emphatically, however, that the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, now in Moscow, was negotiating on his own and on matters affecting his country, and not as an emissary of the other Axis powers.

Germany, it was explained, has a perfectly clear relationship with the Soviet Union, so that any questions arising between the two countries were settled directly between them.

Queen's Message

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The Yugoslav Legation announced yesterday receipt of a cable from Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, who is in London, expressing "full confidence in my son, King Peter, and in the outcome of (the) present struggle forced upon my people."

At the same time, Legation sources said it was understood the Queen was preparing to leave London for home "as soon as her health permits."

"I am deeply moved to hear that Belgrade . . . has been bombed," her message said. "I express my sincere sympathy for poor civilians who might have fallen victims of this inhuman act.

"I am extremely sorry that, owing to my illness, for the time being I have to stay out of my country and be unable to share with my beloved people these critical hours of trial and suffering."

Turkey Waits

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 8 (AP)—The Turkish press sympathized editorially today with Yugoslavia and Greece and predicted a German defeat in the Balkans, but the newspapers gave no hint concerning Turkey's attitude toward the German invasions.

"This is a war between slavery and freedom," the newspaper Tasviri Efkar said. "Germany can never win the Balkan war even if she completely or partially occupies the Balkans. Surely German people realize this unjustified attack on a neighboring country."

"We await the attitude of Bulgaria and Hungary, especially Bulgaria which is a thorn in the side of the Balkans . . ." said the paper Aksham. "None must entertain doubts about Turkey's course of action which will be to defend ourself to the last breath."

Croat Dissenter

ROME, April 8 (AP)—Dr. Ante Pavelitch, Croat Nationalist leader who was charged with plotting the assassination of Yugoslav King Alexander Oct. 9, 1934, pledged Premier Mussolini the support of his followers today in a telegram from his haven in Turin, Italy.

He expressed his "eternal gratitude" for Italy's move against Yugoslavia, from which he said he expected an independent Croatian republic would result.

Dr. Pavelitch escaped trial after the assassination of King Alexander seven years ago at Marseille, France, by fleeing to Italy.

Ban Continued

ROME, April 8 (AP)—Official suspension of telephone, telegraph and radio communications between 8 p. m. and 7 a. m. (1 p. m. and midnight, E. S. T.) will be applied every night, it was learned today in political circles.

[Such a ban was imposed on communications last night in Rome, Berlin and Budapest, but it had not been made definite that the nightly suspension would be permanent.]

Envoys of Vichy

VICHY, France, April 8 (AP)—Gaston Bergery, independent Leftist Deputy, was appointed today Temporary Ambassador to Moscow, replacing Eric Labonne.

Louis de Robein was named Ambassador to China, replacing Robert Cosme.

Greece Evacuates Million Residents in Path of Nazis

LOS ANGELES, April 8 (AP)—Capitalizing on French errors, Greece quietly has evacuated 1,000,000 men, women and children from the Macedonia-Thrace theater of war, Spyros P. Skouras, President of the Greek War Relief Association of America, reports.

Mr. Skouras called this the greatest, most dramatic wholesale evacuation in history.

Over night, cities of 50,000 population were drained of civilians and became ghost cities.

Northern Greece thus was vacated to its soldiers before the Nazis tried to move in. Greek fighting men were not hampered by demoralized civilians, as French troops had been. Speeding into battle, they did not have to share narrow highways with men, women, and children frantically seeking a refuge.

Mr. Skouras said Greek diplomats in Washington just had received this information from Athens and had authorized him to release it. Mr. Skouras said cables from Athens related that five weeks ago, when Germans were converging in Bulgaria, the Greek High Command foresaw that the Macedonia-Thrace region, about 100 miles north of Salonika, would become a new Balkan battlefield.

With aid of the British, they planned to move 1,000,000 persons —one-eighth of the Greek population. Trucks carrying war supplies to Northern Greece transported civilians on their return journey to the Mediterranean ports. British ships, which had brought guns and munitions and planes, carried these refugees to safety—Athens did not disclose where.

Mr. Skouras coupled his revelation of the Greek exodus with a renewed plea for funds to aid his countrymen. Already Americans have given $5,000,000 but Greece still urgently needs food, supplies, and clothing.

Nazis Say They've Reached Key to Vital Vardar Valley

BERLIN, April 8 (AP) — Germans claimed today that their troops from Bulgaria and Rumania had advanced to Skoplje, important industrial and military center in southern Yugoslavia about 100 miles northwest of Salonika.

The city commands the strategically vital Vardar River Valley.

The Germans said they were advancing at the rate of 28 miles a day.

Earlier, the German High Command said the drive was continuing despite adverse conditions.

"Despite numerous terrain difficulties and destruction of roads, German troops' attack on the Serbian and Greek front, against tough enemy resistance, was effectively continued," the daily war bulletin said.

"Despite unfavorable weather, the Air Force yesterday made attacks on military objectives and Belgrade fortifications, dropping incendiaries and explosives."

Sixty-three opposing planes were listed as destroyed in yesterday's operations—20 in air fights over Yugoslavia, 34 on the ground, five in air fights with British planes, and four by anti-aircraft on the western front.

RAF Successes

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—German troop concentrations at Sofia, Bulgarian capital, were heavily bombed by the RAF Sunday night, and hits also were scored on the main railway station, yards, junction and warehouses, said a British communiqué issued last night.

A large factory also was hit, many explosions were heard, and a number of fires, large and small, were started, the RAF reported.

Motor transport shops were among the objectives, the communiqué added, and after one blast "trucks were seen to be hurled into the air."

"After carrying out their bombing attack, the aircraft dived and machine-gunned objectives and motor transport on roads in the Struma Valley, the communiqué said. This valley is one of the invasion routes into Greece.

"Considerable damage was caused," the communiqué concluded. "All our aircraft engaged in the raid returned safely to their base."

British military circles maintained strict silence today on operations of the British Army in Greece, but indicated the port of Salonika was only a minor point on the British strategy map.

"Salonika was the focal point in the last war," these sources said. "However, it may have lost something of its importance because it is in close bombing range from airfields in Bulgaria and is not immune from enemy attack as it was in the last war."

It was learned in official circles that the British Foreign office still was in touch with the British Legation in Yugoslavia.

For security reasons, however, these sources said they could not say anything about the whereabouts of the Legation or the Yugoslav Government.

Mexico Hits Invasion

MEXICO CITY, April 8 (AP)—Mexico last night condemned the German invasion of Greece and Yugoslavia.

Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla declared the attack of the Nazi Army should "serve as an example and an awakening" to persons who believed "neutrality is a guarantee of peace and salvation."

The Foreign Minister said Mexico, "a republic of free men," could not witness the march of the German troops without "keen emotion," reluctantly concluding that "the autonomy of small countries is subject to the caprice of powerful military states."

Mexico protested earlier against the German invasion of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

The Foreign Minister expressed Mexico's confidence that the "present darkness is not eternal."

Heavy Nazi Losses

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 8 (AP)—The Ankara radio said today the Germans had lost heavily in their first attacks on Greek and Yugoslav lines.

If the Yugoslavs and Greeks establish contact in Albania, Italy will be unable to "save 10 per cent of her troops there," it added.

The Turkish Cabinet met for three and a half hours yesterday. Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu was said to have received the Greek and Yugoslav envoys to Turkey.

Bolivian Trade Group Active in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A Bolivian National Council, sixth of 21 being set up by the Inter-American Development Commission to encourage Western Hemisphere trade, is functioning here, it was announced by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Chairman of the Commission.

Heading the Bolivian group is Jesus Lozada of the Bolivian Ministry of Finance. Arrangements for the Council, made up of business, professional, and technical men, were completed in La Paz.

How Nazis Are Moving in Balkans

By a Staff Artist

Paths Taken by Adolf Hitler's War Machine

Six main lines of advance by Germans into Yugoslavia and Greece, including the big thrust down the Vardar where withdrawal of Yugoslav troops has endangered the Greek flank. One arrow near the Greek-Turkish border indicates the point at which German armored detachments are said to have reached the Thracian coast.

Greeks Hold Firm at Struma Valley Gate

ATHENS, April 8 (AP)—The Greeks were reported today to be holding firm at Rupel Pass, through which another German armored column was trying to penetrate to the Struma River Valley.

This attempt, dispatches from the front said, and other thrusts farther eastward along the Greek-Bulgarian frontier met strong resistance which already has cost the Germans heavy losses in men and material.

A German effort to cut communications behind the Greek lines by using parachutists failed, an announcement said, and 130 parachutists were captured and others killed.

The Greek General Staff communiqué said Yugoslav troops fighting in southern Serbia had withdrawn, exposing the left flank of the Greeks who, however, were "defending the Fatherland inch by inch."

The Greeks have a special battalion meeting the brunt of the Nazi attack, the newspaper Kathimerini said, formed of volunteers for service in outposts. Every man, the paper said, was highly qualified for the work of defending the positions to the last moment to cover the withdrawal of the main forces. After that, the paper said, their job was to blow up all communications and bridges before falling back.

Air Battles Raging

The paper related that one group of 150 held back a German force 20 times as large for 36 hours.

Greek correspondents returning from Yugoslavia today brought only fragmentary accounts of the war. They said air battles were being waged over Skoplje and other cities and that Yugoslav troops were fighting valiantly against superior German forces.

Apparently Yugoslavia was getting the heaviest fighting.

The German drive in the Struma region did not take the defenders by surprise, dispatches said.

Persons crossing the frontier from Yugoslavia said the German column which crashed through the Struma was very large and for days before the attack on Yugoslavia soldiers, vehicles and supplies had rolled through the valley to the frontier.

Empire Troops on Scene

Thousands of British Empire troops, including the Australian shock troops who broke the Italian tide in Northern Africa, went into strongly entrenched defenses to confront the German advance across the Bulgarian border into Greece.

(A BBC radiocast in London heard by CBS said "English, Australian and New Zealand contingents are participating in the heavy fighting now going on in the Struma Valley and must be credited with some of the success for the destruction and capture of a large number of German tanks and prisoners.")

Fully equipped with the best weapons Britain and the United State could provide, the Australian veterans of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Imperial Army of the Nile were accompanied by English and New Zealand troops.

"They are all shock troops," a military spokesman said in disclosing that the troops entered entrenchments dug over a large part of the Greek peninsula in expectation of the Nazi thrust.

Most of the equipment of the British was glistening new, but there also were reconditioned tanks and armored cars used in the Libyan campaign.

Wavell in Egypt

General Wavell was reported to have remained in Egypt and from there to be directing all Near East and Balkan operations.

Supplementing the land forces is the British Navy, which has taken over control of the Eastern Mediterranean.

The RAF, in Greece since the October attack by Italy, has been reinforced, especially with United States-built planes which have yet to be tested by British pilots in this arena of the war.

As in Egypt there is no supreme air command, but the RAF, the Army wing and the Fleet air arm are working in close collaboration with one another and with the Greeks.

It was officially acknowledged that the British have been convoying enormous supplies from Egyptian ports to Greece since March 10.

The supplies included cannon, trucks, armored cars, ambulances, tanks, machine guns, spare parts for all material, tools, gasoline, tents, lumber, steel, concrete, clothing, shells, powder and razor blades.

Matsuoka, Molotoff Confer

MOSCOW, April 8 (AP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka took time out today from talks with Soviet Russian and Axis diplomats to have lunch with United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt and a group of Japanese-Americans at Spasso House, the American's official residence.

Japanese sources said Mr. Matsuoka's conversations with Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Russian Premier and Foreign Affairs Commissar, had proved "friendly and useful" and would be continued. The two talked for three and one-half hours yesterday in the Kremlin on Mr. Matsuoka's arrival for a return visit to Moscow on his way home from Rome and Berlin.

Mr. Matsuoka's departure homeward from the European Axis capitals was coupled today with reports that Thailand may join the Axis and sharpen the crisis in the Pacific, centering on Singapore.

Thailand's adherence to the Axis, it is believed here, would end all doubt about her attitude toward Singapore, the Malaya Peninsula and the Netherlands Indies.

The consensus of observers is that the "waiting period" in the Far East is near an end and that concrete action toward Japan's aim of a "new order" in Asia will be expedited.

Cited in support of this view were the recent visit to Batavia of Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander in Chief of British Asiatic forces with headquarters at Singapore, and the British-Dutch-United States defense conferences in Manila.

An alignment of Thailand with Japan would bring the latter's fighting forces down the Malay Peninsula within sight of Singapore and easy striking distance of the Netherlands Indies.

Nazi Invasion: Joke to Chileans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—"When's the invasion fixed for?" is the topical question and jest of this city. It is the sequel to a private exhibition in the Baquedano Theater of the German film on the conquest of France. Jokingly, the Chileans point out that the screening of this picture usually precedes the Nazi seizure of a country.

There was a large but, by reliable accounts, not too enthusiastic an attendance, which was by invitation of the Ambassador, Baron Wilhelm von Schoen. There was a large sprinkling of Army officers, the majority in civilian attire. Questioned after the performance, several of these guests admitted they were not greatly impressed.

The Minister of National Defense, Juvenal Hernandez, objected to Army and Navy officers attending in their official capacity, recommending recipients of invitations to respond as private citizens only. The Minister himself refused an invitation.

There was a sectional move to prevent the performance. It was claimed that propaganda of this class was liable under the Interior Security law. The authorities were unperturbed. They saw no objection to a private exhibition and events proved they were right in assuming there was little public interest in the spectacle.

Rafael Cabrera Mendez, one of the few commentators, wrote in the newspaper Las Ultimas Noticias that cinematographic propaganda of this class has begun to fall flat as a result of the heroic civil resistance in the British Isles and the virile reaction of the Greek and Yugoslav peoples.

Another writer, Juan Ponsogni, insinuated that Nazi propaganda was being reorganized or re-angled following the conference in Santiago of the German diplomatic representatives accredited to Chile, Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia.

Referring to a German protest against publications of a section of the Santiago press, he said there was justified alarm when four Nazi Ambassadors or Ministers gathered in a South American Capital. The Chileans liked Germany but feared the Nazi system, he declared.

Famine Stalks Across Spain

(Continued from Page 3)

winter storms, including a cyclone, to make the prospects worse.

In the United States, I am told, there is opposition to sending food to Spain on the political ground that it would assist the Franco Regime, and on the military ground that it might assist Germany if Spain is drawn further into the German orbit.

I put this question to British friends in Madrid. "You can trust us," he said, "not to let anything through the blockade which will injure us in the end. Spain is still neutral. We have our Embassy and our own observers here. As you know, important groups in Spain, even within the Government, are swinging more and more over to our side. We find it to our direct advantage now to feed them."

I put the question also to Left-Wing Spanish revolutionaries.

"The food is not for the Regime," they answered. "They have enough. The food is for us, the people. As a starved people we are powerless and submissive. Better fed, we will soon be a power in Spain."

Band, Cheering Greet U. S. Envoy at Toulon

TOULON, France, April 8 (AP)—French naval officers and sailors turned out with a brass band to Welcome Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, when he arrived today in this Mediterranean town. site of an important French naval base.

Crowds cheered the Ambassador as he went to the Prefecture and the Military Hospital, then witnessed Red Cross distribution of milk from the United States.

Roosevelt Praises Yugoslavs For Fine Defense of Freedom

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt cabled King Peter II of Yugoslavia today assurances of all material assistance possible and his earnest hopes "for a successful resistance to this criminal assault" upon the Balkan Nation.

The President's message follows:

The people of the United States have been profoundly shocked by the unprovoked and ruthless aggression upon the people of Yugoslavia.

The Government and people of the United States are witnessing with admiration the courageous self-defense of the Yugoslav people, which constitutes one more shining example of their traditional bravery.

As I have assured Your Majesty's Government, the United States will speedily furnish all material assistance possible in accordance with its existing statutes.

I send Your Majesty my most earnest hopes for a successful resistance to this criminal assault upon the independence and integrity of your country.

It was the second message President Roosevelt had sent the young King since he assumed the throne only a week ago with a new government which turned out the leaders who had aligned the country with the Axis.

In the previous message sent March 28, the President extended the hope that relations between King Peter's Government and the United States might be "mutually beneficial in the support of those principles of liberty and tolerance cherished by the Yugoslav and American peoples."

The President's message today followed a statement by Secretary of State Cordell Hull last Sunday denouncing the "barbaric invasion" of Yugoslavia and asserting that the United States was "proceeding as speedily as possible to send military and other supplies to Yugoslavia."

Word From Envoy

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today his Department had received a message by indirect means from Arthur Bliss Lane, American Minister to Yugoslavia, reporting that all Americans in Yugoslavia were believed to have been safe as late as Sunday night.

The message, the first to be received from Mr. Lane since the Germans began their invasion of Yugoslavia, said the Minister was endeavoring to follow the Yugoslav Government, indicating that the Government had left Belgrade for an undisclosed Temorary Capital.

The Department received the information in a roundabout manner. It was telephoned to the Air Ministry in London, which in turn had received it from the British Air Attaché at Belgrade.

The Air Attaché, in turn, reported it had been handed to him by Robert B. Macatee, First Secretary of the American Legation, who presumably is remaining in charge of the Legation in Belgrade.

The cable received here said:

"Latest news by messenger from Belgrade confirms all members of Legation are safe up to 6 o'clock last night (Sunday) and no casualties among other Americans so far known. Have been unable to communicate with Belgrade and communication with State Department problematical. Am endeavoring to follow Government."

The message, somewhat garbled in transmission, also named American correspondents with Mr. Lane as "Brock, Bevis, Ckinigo, Hill, St. John and Brown."

"St. John" is believed to be Robert St. John of the Associated Press, "Brock" to be Ray Brock of the New York Times, and "Ckinigo" to be Michael Chinigo of the International News Service.

Bevis, Hill, and Brown were not immediately identified.

'Oats' From Finnish Pines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Finland in seeking to overcome fodder shortages has introduced synthetic oats made from pine trees. The new fodder, known as "pine oats," was placed on the open market in Finland last month, according to the Finnish Information Center here.

The method of producing "pine oats" was developed last fall by Finnish natural scientists after the poor harvest of 1940, combined with the present import difficulties, created serious shortage of cattle fodder. The oats are said to have almost the same nutritional value as natural oats. Current production of "pine oats" is 500 tons daily, and Finland's vast forests are said to assure unlimited supplies for its future manufacture. The product alone, it is, however, pointed out, cannot be recommended for a long-time diet. In times of famine, however, pine oats would maintain the cattle in a fairly good state of nourishment.

The process of manufacture is similar to that of making wood pulp, except that the boiling process for fodder is much longer. The timber, washed and barked, is cut up into flakes by machines fitted with rotating knives, is mixed with a soda solution, and run off into huge cookers.

Finnish researchers have also developed a process for making sugar out of sawdust and wood waste. Already beyond the experimental stage, "wood sugar" will soon be manufactured on a large scale in two factories being erected for that purpose.

Stop to Blockade Running Urged In House of Commons

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The Government was exhorted in the House of Commons today to stop blockade runners from carrying goods to France, by force if necessary.

Geoffrey Mander, Liberal member, demanded steps to tighten the blockade which, he declared, was failing to prevent "many tons of wine, meat, grain, peanut oil, fruit, fish, sugar, rum and cocoa" from reaching France from North and West Africa, French Indo-China and the West Indies.

Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, acknowledged that "the state of affairs regarding the blockade of France gives ground for grave dissatisfaction," but said blockade runners were being seized "whenever interception is possible."

President's Wife Warns Against Gossip

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 8 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has advised women suspecting persons of "fifth column" activities not to "gossip" but to report their suspicions to "proper government authorities."

Speaking before members and guests of the Naval Academy Woman's Club, Mrs. Roosevelt was asked how women could combat "fifth column" activities.

"None of us," she replied, "has any business saying anything derogatory about our friends or neighbors."

Women suspecting anyone of being a "fifth columnist" should contact Government authorities, she added, observing that a person's character could be destroyed by "gossip . . . without proof."

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British Tie Tax Boost To Compulsory Savings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 8 — By unprecedented tax increases coupled with the adoption of a new compulsory savings scheme and the extension of Government subsidies to keep down the cost of living, Britain has evolved an interim reply to Naziism's totalitarian financial and economic system.

The British people as a whole are today accepting the latest heavy financial sacrifices and further interference with private affairs with the same resignation they have shown to the other grim burdens of war. In fact, the reception of the budget introduced yesterday by Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been definitely favorable, on the grounds that drastic measures are the only way to meet a desperate situation.

2,000,000 More Taxpayers

Some 2,000,000 citizens have been added to those liable to pay income taxes. The questionable privilege of having the familiar buff envelope demanding a statement of your earnings pushed through your letter box is now extended to those bordering on the poverty line. For instance an unmarried person earning 45 shillings a week will in the future have to pay two shillings a week income tax. Admittedly in his case he will receive the full amount back after the war under the Government's new compulsory scheme.

Further up the scale only part of the new taxation is to be returned and there is a top limit of £65 annually to the amount saved in this way. But undoubtedly one of the outstanding features of the latest budget is that practically all will participate in the postwar savings scheme, full details of which, however, have not yet been announced.

The raising of the standard rate income tax to an all time high of ten shillings on the pound or 50 per cent will undoubtedly be felt hardest by the large middle class section of the community, by fixed income pensioners, by elderly people living on proceeds of savings, and by rich people with heavy commitments.

Strain on Family Budget

The figure of 50 per cent is somewhat misleading since owing to certain allowances the full-rate deduction only begins to operate between the £5 a week and £10 pound week mark according to whether the taxpayer is married and has children or not. Nevertheless the extent to which the new impositions will strain many household budgets to near breaking point can be illustrated by a few examples.

A married man with two children earning £7 a week last year paid just over £5 in taxes; now he has to pay £24 of which about £17 will be a postwar credit.

An unmarried person earning £250 has his tax raised from £27 to £47 of which £12 is counted as savings.

A married couple without children with an income of £1,000 will pay £350 tax, instead of £250 as last year, of which £43 is savings. The corresponding tax figures for a married couple with three children earning the same salary are £276 in tax, instead of £189, of which £48 will be savings.

Tax on Unearned Income

The direct taxation rises steeply when the income is partly or wholly unearned, while at the upper limit the state will now take 19s. 6d. out of every £1.

"Why not take the remaining sixpence too?" was the lightheartened interjection from the Socialist benches yesterday when the budget was being introduced.

To show the scale of taxation the rich are actually bearing Sir Kingsley declared that in the future to enjoy a tax-free income of £5,000 a year would require a gross income of £66,000 annually.

Of course, in attempting to assess whether the rich or the poor are the hardest hit by the new budget, other factors have been taken into account such as the fact that the rich usually have reserves of capital to fall back on. On the other hand, they often have greater responsibilities.

Chancellor Is Praised

While the Chancellor is today being praised for his efforts to spread the sacrifices equitably, he has unquestionably fixed his eye mainly on that large section of workers who have hitherto not been required to make much contribution in direct taxation, but whose wages have mounted rapidly from war work.

Even more important than getting revenue from them, the Chancellor has to ensure that their higher earnings will not be used for greater spending and resulting inflationary pushing up of prices. Hence his decision to add another 2,000,000 to income taxpayers and to introduce compulsory savings.

Futhermore it is perhaps from this section that Sir Kingsley expects the chief response to his renewed appeal for voluntary savings since his whole budget is keyed to the calculation that voluntary saving of individuals will rise by another £200,000,000 to £300,000,000 above the present rate of £800,000,000, annually.

Some consolation for the British people, especially for the neediest, is that there is no new increase in indirect taxation and that the Government has even swung in the direction of concessions by undertaking to keep down prices of gas, electricity, coal, and even travel by means of subsidies, just as food prices have already been subsidized to the extent of £100,000,000 annually.

The Government has thus adopted two powerful weapons to check inflation and the more conservative sections of the British press today welcome the budget for this very reason with such headlines as "No Inflation Round the Corner," and "A Stabilizing Budget," while the Liberal and Labor commentators approve it as a big advance in British financial and economic policy. Says the Manchester Guardian, "This is revolution in British taxation. It can hardly be challenged provided that its corollaries of minimum ration of necessaries and stable cost of living are maintained."

Preparing for World at Peace

International

Britain Cleans Up Debris of War

It was only the night before the picture was taken that Nazi bombers blasted this English coastal town. But the children are doing their little bit to build a bigger and better town on the ruins of the old. They are stacking bricks from a ruined house for future rebuilding.

Swiss Practice Thrift Day-by-Day

BERLIN, April 8 (AP) — Switzerland was warned today by Karl Megerle, German commentator, who sometimes voices the opinions of the Foreign Office, to take note of what has happened to Yugoslavia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — New developments in Europe which tend to isolate Switzerland from its normal commercial contacts continue to call for thrift campaigns.

In conjunction with this policy newspapers carried notices several months ago that door-to-door collections would be made by school children of old containers which could be re-processed and used again. Tooth paste tubes and tin cans come within this classification. Lack of containers is a serious drawback to further production. The only tubes in use are said to be from large stocks shipped here some time ago. Jam and vegetable tins, if washed immediately upon emptying, may receive a fresh, non-corrosive metal lining and again enter the marts of commerce.

Household waste is now being separated, the garbage being converted by the authorities into a valuable fertilizer, now specially desired since imports of the commercial product are not available. Old newspapers are saved and used by small stores in wrapping parcels as the price of paper advances.

Garden Expansion

In view of the Bern Government's energetic drive for new economies and fuller utilization of the country's productivity, garden plans are being developed on a scale not equaled since World War days. Vacant lots are being spaded and cleared. Owners of unused tracts are liable to be notified that their land is to be apportioned to families with small gardens for the purpose of raising potatoes.

Towns and cities are placing their parks under cultivation, as for example the beautiful swarded areas bordering the Lake at Geneva. Speculation is rife over the already considerable tillage of the extensive acreage in Ariana Park where the unusued palatial League of Nations buildings are located. This park on Geneva's fringe is not far removed in point of years from farm land, and its broad acres are being converted back to their earlier function.

This program to place more land under cultivation, while many rural families are experiencing a labor shortage or dislocation due to military service, meets with a call for help from women on farms. Although patriotic and eager to promote the Government's efforts toward greater food production, they are nevertheless unable to accomplish all the outside chores demanded of them. Family mending appeared to be the most time-consuming work, so the authorities opened central bureaus where women may send free of charge their clean linen and clothing for mending.

Baking Rations

Some devices for acquiring a larger share of goods have brought down the Government's censure. "Selbstbäcker"—a term which refers to people who do their own baking on farms—have in the past been granted more generous flour quotas in order to make "bauernbrot," a farm bread that possesses excellent keeping qualities owing to its exceedingly hard crust.

The Government charges some farmers with the practice of accepting flour rations intended for baking and then buying their bread at village bakeries. Now, the authorities state, this "double practice" must stop. Flour granted for baking may not be hoarded or used for any other purpose other than the making of bread for which it was officially allocated.

A careful check is also maintained on the activities of professional bakers to guard against any laxity in the diverse regulations projected to lengthen flour stocks. In order that an equitable distribution may be reached, bakers must give their books for inspection, showing the amount of bread flour they were accustomed to use during normal times. Wholesale mills are instructed to give them but 75 per cent of their former average consumption. To keep public demand in conformity with this 25 per cent reduction, no bread may be sold under 48 hours, the theory being that the aged product will go farther, with less eaten.

Military Allowance

Special consideration is accorded bakers who are asked to supply Army Commissariats for, where there are small contingents of soldiers quartered in a village, the Staff may find it more convenient to purchase bread locally than to establish their own bakers in the different shops. This extra demand will be acknowledged if bakers use care in collecting military tickets for the bread sold which, when presented to the proper authorities, will reimburse their flour quotas.

Bakeries formerly offered different kinds of bread, each Canton or district having its particular specialties, but when a wartime regime necessitated careful husbanding of supplies, the Bern Government decreed one standard bread recipe. Thus "St Gallen brot" is made from dough less stiff and the resulting loaf slightly more moist, approximating closer the fresh bread of other days; this is about all the latitude bakers are permitted. According to latest reports, the rye flour is still held to the stipulated 15 per cent; the Government preferring other methods rather than an increase of inferior bread grains.

A new ruling has just come into effect to forestall the practice, common among the wealthier class, of dining in hotels and thus saving their monthly supply of rationed foods. The new cards will permit holders to patronize public eating establishments for the equivalent of one week's meals each month. If more meals away from home are desired, a month's ration card must be forfeited—a deterrent calculated to impose more equitable adjustments.

Switzerland, in measuring up to the unprecedented demands of these times, is evolving greater solidarity, a more compact closely knit structure of racially diverse elements.

Swiss Supplies Hit By War in Balkans

By the Associated Press

Berne, Switzerland, April 8

Switzerland will get fewer eggs and less pork, gasoline, and fodder because of the war in the Balkans, but reserves are expected to obviate stricter rationing for the present.

Because of Germany's increasing trade in the Balkans, Switzerland's imports from Yugoslavia in the past few years have amounted to only one twentieth of her total imports.

The main Swiss problem is to get supplies from Lisbon, where there are large Swiss stocks awaiting shipment.

Treaty Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — The recently signed Swiss-Soviet treaty causes general satisfaction in this country — expressed even in the Rightist press.

It is a very natural feeling at a time when Switzerland's foreign trade has reached new low figures and the country is threatened with dearth. A new door opens, through which a number of raw materials of prime necessity will be imported. The new treaty provides for exchanges that will reach, in both directions, 115,000,000 Swiss francs (about $27,000,000) for the first year, and 150,000,000 S. fr. the second year.

Switzerland will be able to import almost exclusively raw materials—wheat, cotton, pulp, oil—and will export manufactured goods — machinery, electrical instruments and watches.

Until now the Swiss-Soviet trade was near a standstill. By the new agreement textiles are obtainable only through ration-cards in Switzerland, and this country imports 60 per cent of her grain consumption. Importing these goods has become practically impossible after the June, 1940, armistices closed the French way to the sea, and the subsequent reinforcement of the British blockade of European Continental countries ungeared all the Swiss trade with overseas countries.

The Swiss-Soviet agreement was negotiated in Moscow with a Swiss delegation which went to the Soviet Capital at the beginning of January. For the first time in 22 years, Swiss diplomats had come to Russia. Until then commercial contacts were established in Berlin through the Swiss legation and the Soviet embassy in the German Capital. It will be remembered that following the Bolshevik attempt, on Nov. 11, 1918, to overthrow by revolution the Swiss Government and the present political regime in this country, Bern severed diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. and never resumed them. It is pointed out in the Swiss authorized circles that this diplomatic situation will not be affected by the conclusion of a purely economic agreement. The Communist Party was banned in Switzerland last November.

Noteworthy is the fact that the Soviet Government put up with this Swiss stand. They have not insisted on linking the question of economic with that of diplomatic relations. Evidently Moscow finds an advantage in the maintaining of an independent Switzerland in Central Europe. She also finds an interest in the increase of imports of high quality of Swiss manufactured goods.

Germany, through whose territory Swiss-Soviet trade has to move, has raised no objection. The German press has devoted favorable comments to the event. It seems evident that the German Government, who keeps on with Switzerland a profitable trade, is satisfied to contribute to the maintenance of a good customer, while abetting a move toward the change in the trend of Swiss trade eastward—by directing it to Russia, Swiss economic connections become more Continental and Switzerland is naturally more closely linked to the Axis Powers.

Columbia Appointments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8 — Two faculty appointments at Columbia University by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President, today gave the post of assistant professor of German to Dr. Carl F. Bayerschmidt, who had this professorship at the University of Chicago, and the Moore Collegiate professorship to Prof. Harry J. Carman, of the Columbia history department.

British Practice Gas Defense; Will Not Start Its Use

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The Ministry of Home Security said today that 4,259 civilians were killed and 5,557 injured in air raids over Britain during March. The casualties included 598 children killed and 413 injured. In February there was a total of 789 fatalities caused by air raids.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 8—Widespread air attacks on the British Isles, which included the first heavy night raids on Northern Ireland, appear to mark the beginning of the Nazi spring offensive from the skies.

"Activity was widespread over the country and incidents are reported from many parts of Great Britain," the official communiqué declares. Five German planes were brought down by British fighters during the night, it is stated, and unofficial reports claim two more.

Hundreds of German bombers are believed to have taken part in the attack which is significant as indicating a return to earlier tactics of scattered attacks at many points in England, Scotland, and Wales, and now Northern Ireland, rather than a concentrated blitz aimed at a single city or port.

Attack on Wide Scale

Raids in Northern Ireland "caused some damage to industrial commercial and other property," the official communiqué admits. Towns in Scotland also suffered damage, and many incendiaries as well as high explosive bombs were dropped in the Midlands and West Country. London had its first bombs for 18 nights.

This widespread resurgence of air activity coincides with the peak of the national campaign here to ensure that the civil population of Britain be well prepared against gas attack.

Loudspeakers roll through the streets of London warning people to carry their gas masks. Rehearsals intended to teach citizens how to meet gas attacks, with particular emphasis on the possibility of poison gas being dropped from German planes, are being held by many communities in various parts of the country.

Rehearsals for Gas Defense

It is stressed here that these rehearsals and precautions constitute purely defensive moves. "We will in no circumstances be the first to use gas," Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security said in a recent broadcast, and he made it plain that "if the enemy seeks to pretend to the world that defensive measures undertaken by the British Government to protect the civil population against gas are an indication that we ourselves intend to take the initiative in its use, then I brand the suggestion as a black and international lie."

British Morale Unshaken

Pointing out that neutral observers have publicly said that Germany is making active preparations to use gas he repeated that "the increased threat of direct attack on this country which the present season brings involves the increased threat of gas attack."

The public here are taking these warnings as well as the gas attack rehearsals with the same complete calm with which they have hitherto met blitz bombings.

Neither the widely scattered night raids, such as the Nazis carried out last night, nor concentrated efforts to wipe out a single town, as in the case of Plymouth a couple of weeks ago, has shaken British resistance in the least.

Nor has either type of attack resulted in much significant military damage of a permanent nature, except in cumulative effect to docks, ports, harbors, and shipping in their relation to the battle of the Atlantic which more than ever is viewed here as the most serious phase of the war in the West.

British Bomb Kiel

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—British bombers carrying "the heaviest load of bombs ever dropped on Germany in a single night," dropped hundreds of tons of high explosives and over 30,000 incendiaries on the German port of Kiel and submarine building yards in a 5-hour attack," according to the Air Ministry news service.

It was also announced that nine persons were killed in Northern Ireland's first sustained air raid of the war. Britain's Northern Irish allies had experienced sporadic raids before, but last night the Luftwaffe struck at an unidentified town at midnight and unloaded bombs for more than an hour.

It was reported that a number of persons were killed and many injured in a town in Southwest Scotland (possibly Glasgow). A town in Southeast Scotland also was attacked.

Liverpool bore the brunt of raids on northwest England, though early reports said casualties were not heavy, the Ministries said.

An East Coast town was subjected by low flying raiders to fire bombs which destroyed many buildings. Casualties were said to be "surprisingly few."

A high explosive bomb which hit a hall in a West Scottish town caused a number of casualties, including 20 killed.

[Berlin said several hundred German planes took part in last night's raids and that returning pilots reported heavy damage to several ports and industrial plants.]

Eire Service Cut

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The Great Western and the London, Midland and Scottish Railways disclosed today that they had closed one passenger ferry route between England and Eire "for reasons of safety."

An alternate route is in effect, railway offices said after stating that the main route was closed yesterday. There also is a commercial air line connection between England and Eire.

It had been announced earlier and erroneously that the Great Western had canceled all passenger sailings to Dublin.

Authoritative quarters declined comment. Informed sources, however, pointed out that the Irish Sea had been heavily mined for months.

Navicerts will be required for all goods shipped to Eire from neutral countries outside the European zone effective May 1, the Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today.

Vichy Exonerates Corap

VICHY, France, April 8 (AP)—Gen. André George Corap, whose Ninth Army collapsed at Sedan last May and opened the fatal hole in the Allied front, has been exonerated by the Vichy Government, a reliable source said last night.

General Corap was vindicated in governmental eyes after an investigation proved the General's army did not fail to blow up bridges over the Meuse River, the source said. German forces crossed the river on their own pontoon bridges, it was said.

Paul Reynaud, then Premier of France, broadcast at the time that General Corap made no attempt to stop the German advance. The broadcast was made on the basis of an unconfirmed, hasty report which Reynaud heard a half hour before his broadcast, it was said.

The present whereabouts of General Corap is not known, but it was reported he came here a few weeks ago and was received by Minister of Defense Gen. Charles Huntziger.

General Corap was said to have pointed out repeatedly to Gen. Maurice Gamelin, then Commander-in-Chief of the French and British Armies, that the Ninth Army lacked adequate material such as anti-tank guns and mechanized units.

It was learned that a book, said to have been written by officers of General Corap's staff, would be published soon at Paris, defending the General and lauding Gen. Huntziger's more successful defense to General Corap's right.

Gas Masks Barred In Budget Debate

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The debate on the budget was getting lengthy today so Laborite W. A. Robinson decided it was a good time to try out his gas mask.

He had worn it 20 minutes when Mr. Thomas Denman asked the Chair if it was "in accordance with the civil habits of this House that when a member is speaking another member should put on a gas mask?"

The Chair advised Mr. Robinson to remove it. He did.

With a grin and a broad Lancashire accent he explained later, "Herbert Morrison said to test our gas masks and I was testing it."

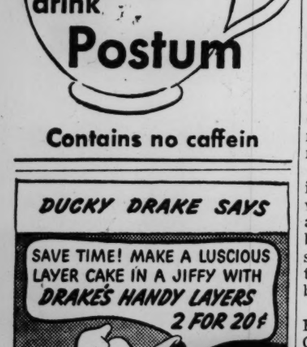
Georgia Boy Finds Immense Meteorite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Discovery by a Georgia plowboy of an iron meteorite weighing 1,760 pounds, the second largest ever found east of the Mississippi River, is announced by the Smithsonian Institution. It will be placed on exhibition at the Institution.

The shallow burial of the meteorite in a cotton field near Waynesboro, Ga., is thought to be due either to the erosion of the land since it hit the earth or because it landed in a shallow sea which covered this area about 15,000,000 years ago, according to E. P. Henderson of the Smithsonian and C. W. Cooke of the United States Geological Survey.

at mealtime.. at bedtime



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War Urgency Seen Bringing Labor Peace to Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—Defense production today began its crucial "100 days" with further victories over its major enemy—strikes.

The imperative urgency of speeding armament production is accepted in Washington as the largest single factor in bringing critical work stoppages to an end this week which seemed hopeless a few days ago—this without intervention of the President or action by Congress.

Since union relations constitute the most frequent cause of strikes in defense industries, both the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and the Office of Production Management are making the settlement of collective bargaining issues their first objective.

In consequence the National Labor Relations Board, which is the administrator of the Wagner Act, is today undertaking to supervise the largest collective bargaining elections in American industrial history.

NDLMB Successful

In summary, major labor disputes are quite evidently yielding to the latest efforts of conciliation and mediation. The Mediation Board itself has not lost a single strike settlement and production is now going forward with new energy to meet the urgency which John D. Biggers of the OPM described to the House Military Affairs Committee in these words: "Every citizen in the United States should realize that the safety of the Nation may depend on what we will do in the next 100 days."

"The next 100 days" is the compelling motto of the OPM and the current strike developments give new encouragement to defense officials. These developments include:

1. Hearings are to be undertaken immediately by the NLRB on employee representation issues in the five plants of the International Harvester Company at which a strike was called off but not fully settled.

2. The NLRB also issued its long-anticipated order for the prompt holding of collective bargaining elections in Ford's Lincoln and River Rouge plants, together with a similar election to be held at the Lackawanna, N. Y. plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

3. The imminent walk-out of workers in the 69 plants of the United States Steel Corporation was averted today when union and management agreed to continue negotiations, now deadlocked, until April 15. This agreement was reached almost simultaneously with the decision of the National Steel Corporation to grant a 10 per cent hourly wage increase for its 20,000 employees, which is the kind of wage rise the C. I. O. is asking of U. S. Steel. There is now considerable confidence that no strike will develop.

4. The Department of Labor reported today that it had received a promising report from James F. Dewey, Federal Conciliator, who is seeking to end the strike at the Ford Motor Company. He has already obtained agreement on important points and his objective is an early face-to-face conference between Ford representatives and union spokesmen, which the company has heretofore resisted.

Elections Held Fair

In answer to the statement made from Detroit by Harry Bennett, Ford personnel manager, that while he was "not afraid of a fair and impartial election," he was apprehensive that "there will be a repetition of the Allis-Chalmers strike vote," in which there were admittedly stuffed ballots, a spokesman for the National Labor Relations Board here pointed out that in all the Board's experience not a single question had been raised as to the complete fairness of the elections it supervised. He also noted that while the Allis-Chalmers vote was taken under union supervision, a NLRB election is conducted under Government supervision.

5. Finally, after 76 days of distressing idleness, the production lines of the Allis-Chalmers Company in Milwaukee today sprang into full 24-hour-a-day operation, all 7,800 workers were back on the job as the union voted to accept the Mediation Board's settlement.

Special interest centers in the order for the elections at the two Ford plants in view of the continuing strike and in view of the company's record of opposition to dealing with the C. I. O. Further, the voting will itself constitute a head-on test between the two labor factions since both the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor will be represented on the ballot.

The elections will be held within 45 days at the River Rouge plant at Dearborn and at the Lincoln plant at Detroit. Two different elections will be held at the River Rouge plant.

On one the production, maintenance, and clerical employees will have a chance to vote for the C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers, the A. F. of L.'s Federal Labor Union, or neither.

In the second, wood and metal pattern makers and their apprentices will register their choice for the A. F. of L's Pattern Makers League, the C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers, or neither.

At the Lincoln plant all production, maintenance, and clerical employees will express their preference for the C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers, the A. F. of L's Labor Union No. 22,550, or neither.

The elections at the two Ford Company plants were ordered as a result of petitions filed with the NLRB by the United Auto Workers.

Suspend Boeing Local

SEATTLE, Wash., April 8 (AP)—Charging the Boeing Aircraft Employees' Aeronautical Mechanics' Union (A. F. of L.) "has been a long-suffering victim of Communist strategy," Harvey W. Brown, Grand Lodge President, suspended the local today from the parent International Association of Machinists.

In announcing the action against the local, which has jurisdiction over some 10,000 Boeing plant employees, Mr. Brown declared that disruptive groups had tried for five months to prevent a trial committee from functioning according to the lodge constitution. The trial body was set up to consider charges of Communistic activity against nearly a score of members.

Shipyard Pay Rise

CHESTER, Pa., April 8 (AP)—More than 7,500 hourly workers in the Chester Yard of the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company won a four per cent wage increase today in an arbitration decision.

The increase is retroactive to Jan. 18, when the wage question was put in the hands of arbitrators after the company and the independent Sun Ship Employees Association deadlocked. A company spokesman said the increase would boost the hourly rate from 99 cents to $1.03. The Association sought a 12 per cent hike.

The decision, which is binding, denied demands for a closed shop, additional wage increases for certain crafts, and additional vacation allowances. Work continued during arbitration.

Textile Pay Increase

UTICA, N. Y., April 8 (AP)—A 10 per cent wage increase amounting to about $250,000 annually for 2,300 employees of the New York Mills Corporation and the Oneida Bleachery was announced today by A. D Juilliard & Company, New York City, owners.

It will be retroactive to March 31.

The New York Mills' principal product is corduroy, employing 1,800. The Oneida Bleachery finishes products for New York Mills Corporation and textile companies, and employs 500.

Pianist Sends Bids To Concert in Sky

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Jose Iturbi, whose piano virtuosity has been demonstrated in the country's largest concert halls, is entertaining at a musicale today—in the sky.

A licensed pilot, Mr. Iturbi has chartered a 33-passenger, four-motored stratoliner and invited 25 guests, including Mayor F. H. La Guardia, for a musicale as the huge plane cruises over New York between 3 and 5 p. m. A small piano will be aboard.

Invited guests include Lily Pons and her husband, Andre Kostelanetz, Lucrecia Bori, Deems Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Barbirolli, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Kreisler, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Melchior, Giovanni Martinelli, Mrs. Lawrence Tibbett, Frank Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Scotti, Olin Downes, and Miriam Hopkins.

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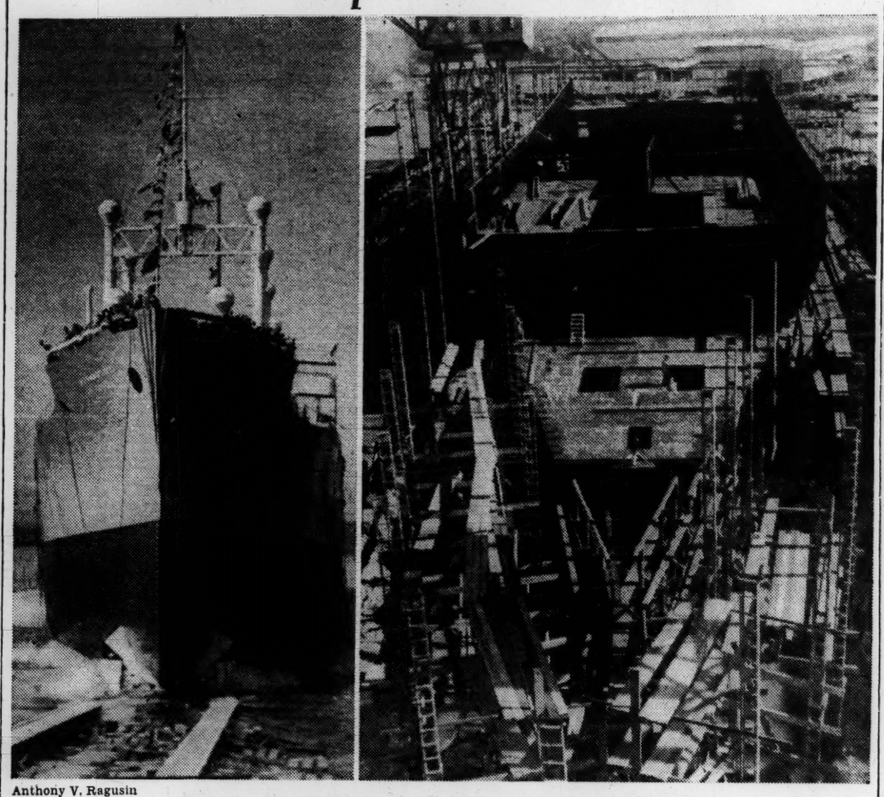
Welded Ship Takes to the Water



Anthony V. Ragusin

The Finished Product and Construction Methods

Left: An all-welded ship slides off the ways into the Pascagoula River in Mississippi with a splash. This particular boat will go to the Moore-McCormack Lines. Right: From a basket hoisted by one of the huge gandy cranes this picture was made of an all-welded steamship under construction. Instead of going up plate by plate, sections are lifted into position.

Gulf Ports Find Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BILOXI, Miss.—Gulf of Mexico coastal towns have been sharply awakened to industrial activity by a knock on their doors in the form of a call to share in the work to be done and millions to be spent by Uncle Sam in his huge defense program.

The first inkling of a new "boom" era came about two years ago when one of the finest shipbuilding yards in the country was built at Pascagoula by the Ingals Shipbuilding Corporation. This produced a minor boom in the immediate region, but it wasn't until the United States' demand for more and more ships that this "streamlined" shipbuilding yard came into its own.

Since the first ship was launched last June, the Exchequer, said to be the first all-welded steel ship constructed in the United States, this modern yard has been expanding rapidly. Over 700 homes have been built to house workers and their families.

Only the Beginning

This project, however, is only the beginning.

Biloxi, a colorful Gulf resort, is to have an Army Corps Technical School which will cost approximately $10,000,000. The Government has taken over a huge area of land including the Biloxi Airport area, Country Club, and the Naval Historical Reserve Park.

The school will be set up to teach students the mechanics of airplanes. The Government estimates that for every pilot there must be at least seven ground men. Instruction will cover repairing of motor, wings, and other parts of a plane. The course will range from six weeks to a year. It is expected that the new school will be completed and ready for operation this fall.

The cost will be in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 and will bring into the quiet town of Biloxi, with its some 15,000 population, about 14,000 additional men. This group will be made up of students, civilian instructors, and Government officials.

Housing Shortage

Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, about 90 miles from the Gulf towns, is expected to have 75,000 selectees by summer. Many of the officers, finding the climate and temperatures more equitable along the coast are moving their families to Biloxi, Gulfport, and Ocean Springs. Already a housing shortage has become acute in these areas.

Another project underway is the Gulf Coast recreational areas for the soldiers. Construction already has started on recreational camps in Gulfport, Biloxi, and Pacagoula. Others will be set up in Mobile, Ala., Panama City, and Pensacola, Fla. These camps are being developed under the Morale Branch of the War Department, commanded by Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio of Washington.

Their purpose will be to give young recruits an opportunity to participate in athletic activities. All camps will be in readiness by May 1, officials here said. Regular athletic supervisors will be on hand to instruct the boys free of charge in swimming and other events.

The only expense involved for the recruits will be transportation to these camps and their meals while there. Beds will be furnished gratis and special rates will be in effect on all transportation lines. These recreation camps are an offshoot of the one started after the last war on the Riviera.

Germans Test Latest Weapons In Six-Point Balkan Drive

Continued from Page 1

ingly difficult for Germany in this region.

They are known to have a strong and hitherto secret antiparachutist organization of local defenders, roughly comparable for present purposes to Britain's Home Guard.

Already Yugoslavia has adopted attack as the best means of defense against the Axis by striking hard and fast at the Italian Army locked in a grapple with the Greeks on Albanian soil.

Hard Drive on Italians

At the same time the Greeks are launching an intensified offensive in that region. It is the aim of the Allies there as in North and East Africa, to eliminate the military influence of the Italians and thereby leave themselves free to concentrate upon Germany.

Meanwhile British bombers have attacked Sofia, in or near which the German Commander in Chief, Field Marshal Sigmund List is believed to have headquarters, from which the Fourth Division of the Luftwaffe is reported to be controlled, and where the railway yards and warehouses doubtless contain much German material.

Until they get into the coastal plains of Thrace—if they can—the Nazis, except those debouching from the Rhodope foothills into the plain of Western Thrace, have to bring their army under air protection over heights and through defiles that constitute super tank traps.

Road Sections Destroyed

Natural difficulties of terrain have been greatly aggravated by destruction of roads and the installation of blocks that compel the sappers to operate under fire from adjacent heights.

The Germans claim that on the first day of operations they penetrated enemy territory to a depth of between 20 to 25 miles, capturing a number of guns in their progress.

But this statement was accompanied on the radio by a warning to the German public not to expect in the Balkans anything like the blitzkrieg that carried the Nazi armies to whirlwind victories in other countries earlier in the war.

British military observers have the greatest respect for the skill of Nazi sappers and maintenance units—indeed they have the greatest respect for the Nazi troopers' bravery and fighting ability. But they point out that, except for parachutists and other troops carried over the mountains by air the Army has inevitably to come up the hard way.

Different Conditions Faced

Moreover the routes along which they can come are more or less clearly defined, and at the present juncture at any rate, offer no scope for simultaneous deployments, lightning penetrations, and back area fannings out exploited so brilliantly by the Germans in the Low Countries. In those past campaigns they faced an opposition lined up for static defense and lacking both the adaptability and material requisites for it.

The British are naturally silent about their troop numbers and dispositions in the Balkans, though it is known that British troops are at grips with the Germans. But their resources are being augmented as radpily as possible and it is stressed that any optimism expressed in military circles here as to the outcome is based essentially on a dispassionate analysis of strategical considerations.

Today thousands more British troops—many of them campaigners in North Africa under Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, who is Commander-in-Chief of operations in Greece, are reported by the Germans to be pouring into the Struma Valley, joining the Greeks in a resolute stand against the main German thrust.

To protect forces engaged in this work of solidification, the Greeks, having evacuated the civilian population, are putting up a delaying fight in Western Thrace between the Turkish frontier and the Mesta River.

Thrace is mainly a coastal plain and it is reported, without confirmation, that the Germans have already crossed it and reached the Aegean seaboard in one or two places, at undefended points, doubtless with the view of driving a wedge between the Greeks and the Turks, so discouraging the latter from joining in the fight.

Also Istimali and Kalkaya, river forts along the Struma, are now admitted by the Greeks to be in German hands.

Simultaneously a message from Berne, Switzerland, reports British troops having shown up at the Yugoslav Adriatic ports of Dubrovnik Split (Spalalo) and Biograd under strong naval protection as the Nazis Tirolean units push ahead to attempt relief of the Italians under the most intense pressure from the Yugoslavs around Scutari.

Malony Assistant Chief Of Army's Operations

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Appointment of Brig. Gen. Harry J. Malony as Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of operations and training was announced today by the War Department.

General Malony since last October had been the senior Army member of a Board appointed to handle the acquisition of Army and Navy bases from Britain. He returned recently from London.

General Malony was born in Lakemont, N. Y.

British Pay American Sailor $4,000 For Helping to Save Blazing Tanker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 8—When the British motor vessel San Demetrio set sail last November from Halifax, N. S., laden with a cargo of gasoline, the only American citizen on board was adventure-seeking Oswald Preston, an able-bodied seaman.

Mr. Preston, who joined the tanker crew because he wanted to get into the fighting forces in Great Britain and had no other way of reaching the scene of action, recently was awarded $4,000 in a British Admiralty salvage court for the heroic part he played in saving the San Demetrio after she had been set on fire by shells from a German raider and then was abandoned on the high seas.

With Second Officer Arthur Godfrey Hawkins and 14 shipmates Mr. Preston found himself in the only one of three lifeboats that managed to keep the San Demetrio in view during a storm-tossed night 700 miles off the Irish coast. Meanwhile, the 37 other merchant vessels in the convoy had scattered and the auxiliary cruiser Jervis Bay had decoyed the raider away.

On the following morning, Mr. Preston was one of the first men to reboard the burning vessel. After the flames had been extinguished, the remnants of the tanker's crew worked half under water for hours to plug numerous holes in the wave-washed decks.

According to a recent report of the Admiralty proceedings in Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette, Mr. Preston and his British companions were awarded a total of $54,800 for nursing the crippled tanker to a British port, where cargo and vessel were valued at $1,200,000.

Private Pilots in U. S. Increase 101.9 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 7

The Civil Aeronautics Administration said that the number of private pilots increased 101.9 per cent last year.

Administrator Donald H. Connolly said certificates were held by 63,113 pilots on Jan. 1, compared with 31,264 a year before.

The 17,351 non-military aircraft registered at the start of this year represented a 35.2 per cent increase, Mr. Connolly said.

Plane Plants Set Records In Expansion

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The building program of the aeronautical industry is making records in the process of finishing.

Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, official spokesman for the aircraft manufacturing industry, said yesterday the productive facilities of the industry increased 28 per cent during the 59 days from Jan. 1 to March 1 of this year

A new Chamber survey disclosed a total of 24,122,230 square feet of productive floor space in operation by plane, engine and propeller companies on March 1, as compared with 18,782,879 square feet on Jan. 1. That is an increase of 5,339,351 square feet, or 28 per cent.

During the same period 27,261 additional shop employees were hired, and in a vast majority of cases placed in training by the companies. These new hirings brought to 173,076 the total of shop employees in plane, engine and propeller plants on March 1, as compared with 145,815 on Jan. 1, a 19 per cent increase, Colonel Jouett said.

Individual reports from various members of the industry indicated in some degree the actual story of these figures. A Curtiss-Wright release, for instance, stated that 1,000 workers, the first of approximately 14,000 to be employed in the new 50-acre Wright Aeronautical engine division at Cincinnati, Ohio, have been placed on the pay roll for immediate production, according to Myron B. Gordon, Vice-President and General Manager.

This contingent, Mr. Gordon said, includes a more than sufficient number of machine operators to man the new high production machines just installed in the first section of the new plant, which will comprise 2,120,000 square feet of floor space when completed. Most of these operators are graduates of vocational training schools operated by the company.

According to a Douglas Aircraft Company statement, all-time records for speed and efficiency are being shattered in the construction of the company's new "blackout" plant at Long Beach, Calif.

Douglas officials said airplane production for America's defense will begin in some units of the 200-acre, $12,000,000 factory considerably ahead of recent estimates. Ten of the 12 buildings at Long Beach already are in various stages of completion.

In order to achieve this advanced production Douglas placed orders for engineering and tooling, machinery and matériel purchases, and training and hiring skilled workers months ago. These preparations are enabling many departments to swing into action before the buildings are finished, officials said.

As soon as walls and roofs provide shelter, machinery and equipment is being installed in buildings still under construction, the company said. Carloads of tools, jigs, subassemblies, parts and material are flowing in from suppliers the country over, and are being stored in three huge warehouses nearby.

Weather Booklet

Of especial use to pilots, but valuable to all interested in meteorology, is "Meteorology for Pilots," a Government primer on flying weather designed for use in the Civilian Pilot Training Program. Written by B. C. Haynes, Associate Meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau, the booklet, which is sold by the Government Printing Office for 75 cents, is aimed at aiding pilots in making proper and safe weather decisions while in flight. It is also designed to assist pilots in asking intelligent questions of the Weather Bureau officials at various airports and to differentiate between flight procedures. A transport plane, for instance, flying on instruments, would need a different type of weather advice than a low-powered sport plane flying at lower altitudes at slower speed.

Flight Analyzers Standard

A flight analyzer, developed by United Air Lines for information about its own planes while in flight, has become standard airline equipment through a recent order by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Beginning next Jan. 1 all American commercial transport planes will be required to have flight analyzers.

The instrument is a barograph which scratches on a small chart the altitudes maintained, also records the length of time at various altitudes, rate of climb and descent, the elapsed time of flight and the number of times the plane's radio transmitter and automatic pilot are used. These charts are filed away and are valuable company operation records or information for that Government aeronautical authority.

70 Draft Evaders Convicted Through Activities of FBI

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced today that inquiry by G-men has resulted in conviction of approximately 70 draft evaders to date.

Under the Selective Service Law, any person who evades registration, who aids another to evade registration or makes a false statement as to the fitness of himself or other person is punishable by imprisonment of not more than five years or a fine of not more than $10,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Hoover revealed that the FBI is investigating approximately 10,600 men who failed to register or are believed to have falsified their answers.

On the other hand, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson today announced special procedures to be followed in hearing appeals of persons seeking deferment on the grounds that they are "conscientious objectors."

During the last war there was considerable complaint because of the military complexion of such boards. Today, the Attorney General said, the Department "is endeavoring to appoint only men recognized in their communities for patience, tolerance and well-balanced judgment. At least one hearing officer will be appointed in each Federal Judicial District.

Appointed to date are: William Palmer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lamar Hardy, New York City; E. Barrett Prettyman, Washington,; A. E. Giddings, Anoka, Minn.; Walter P. Armstrong, Memphis, Tenn.; Frank A. Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.

Hearing officers have been instructed to "endeavor to form a fair but definite opinion of the sincerity of the registrant's alleged convictions and beliefs, and the consistency of his daily life with those beliefs. Where the registrant does not belong to a particular church or religious organization, the hearing officer must satisfy himself "that the objections are based upon a personal religious or ethical conviction and not upon a political doctrine."

A plan for a Nationwide chain of reforestation and soil conservation camps where conscientious objectors can go to serve their country with picks and spades instead of guns has been submitted to President Roosevelt by the National Service Board of Religious Objectors. Actual running expenses of the camps would be provided through the member groups making up the National Service Board.

Davis Favors 'Cooling Off' Before Strike Can Be Called

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board who played a major role in settling the 75-day-old Allis-Chalmers strike, told the House Military Affairs Committee investigating defense today that the defense strike situation would be greatly eased if "a minority of American industrialists" would do what most American industrialists already have done, "accept the spirit and implications of the National Labor Relations Act" in its entirety.

To a question, Mr. Davis said that he was "utterly opposed" to a law requiring compulsory arbitration. He said he favored "cooling-off" periods if these were agreed to beforehand. To another question he said he was satisfied with the co-operation which the NDLMB had received from the Labor Department.

In the Allis-Chalmers dispute the union and company had been in contractual relationship for two years he said but they had "utterly failed" to establish trust and confidence between the two sides. He said he never had seen a case in which such utter distrust between the two sides prevailed. Incidentally, Mr. Davis's experience covers the chairmanship of the New York State Board of Mediation from 1937 to 1941. Under such conditions, he said, suspicion ultimately bred a breach.

"The unfortunate condition was created," he said, "in which the company had given a pledge which it could not live up to," a pledge, he quickly explained, not to countenance a rival union, that was found to be contrary to the Wagner Act. Mr. Davis explained he did not want to take sides in the dispute, which he said was complicated by other factors. "In general I want to say that both sides were about as much at fault as two people could be."

The union had sought a closed shop which the company had refused, he said. The wage dispute was only a minor factor.

Asked if he felt Congress should ban jurisdictional and organizational strikes by law during the emergency, Mr. Davis replied, "No," but qualified it by saying it was a broad subject.

System of Bargaining

"In my judgment one of the most important things is that there should be established in this country, as there has been in every other civilized industrial country of the world but this, a system of collective bargaining. If we interrupt this process now I believe it would be a calamity.

"I venture to say that the thing that saved England after Dunkirk was that the British laborer and the British industrialist were accustomed to sit down and talk things over. They had learned to deal with one another not after Dunkirk but in the World War. They had built up a thoroughgoing system, nation-wide, of collective bargaining.

The industrialist in England was not disturbed when they put in Mr. Bevin. If it had not been for that building up of mutual confidence in Britain—well it is easy to go too far in expressing a personal opinion.

"For this country to stop the process of collective bargaining by passing a compulsory antistrike law would be a calamity.

"If all industrialists in America will do what most of them have done—that is to accept without reserve the spirit of the National Labor Relations Act and its implications the problem would be easier.

Opposes Resort to Force

"On the other hand, I think that the labor organizations, having this Act and having this machinery, ought to fight it out before the Labor Board and not use the resort to force."

"I feel that in the Allis-Chalmers case neither side lived up to the formula I have just prescribed."

Mr. Davis warned the public not to reach hasty conclusions regarding strikes and said he usually had to revise his first estimate when he studied a given situation.

"If there is any place in the world that you should not make a snap judgment it is in a labor dispute. If the public would try to withhold judgment and let somebody go into the merit of these controversies it would be better," he said.

Answering a question of Representative John J. Sparkman of Alabama, witness agreed that there would have been grave danger if strikes had continued on last week's upward spiral. He said that the spiral was now downward.

Sees Slave Menace

"But if you pass a law saying there shall be no strikes you are telling John Jones to do something against his will. You have made him a slave. There is no use producing defense material in that case, because history has shown that no country can be defended that is made up of slaves."

He said it was "a great advantage" for the new Mediation Board not to take up strikes at the very outset since it can be kept as a court of last resort.

Members of the Military Affairs Committee were obviously not prepared for the line of Mr. Davis' testimony. They asked questions as to communistic or subversive activities in strikes and appeared sympathetic to drastic antistrike legislation. Mr. Davis said that in the two defense strikes in which he had been called in, International Harvester and Allis-Chalmers, the Board had received no evidence of subversive activities.

He repeatedly affirmed that he thought defense production could be speeded more satisfactorily by getting industrialists and union leaders to sit down voluntarily together than by mandatory legislative action.

Mr. Davis praised the National Labor Relations Act and thought Congress should "leave it alone."

"One thing that will make the Wagner Act better is to accept it without reserve and to stop sniping at the principle of collective bargaining," he said. "Any industrialist who insists on sniping at the Act under present conditions is attacking the defense production program."

Answering a question of Representative Charles I. Faddis of Pennsylvania, witness said that in the Allis-Chalmers case "both sides gave in." He denied that it had been necessary to know in that strike whether the union's ballot box in the strike vote had been stuffed.

Mr. Davis said that during the World War the Taft-Walsh Mediation Board had no more power than the present mediation board and had operated successfully. He advocated a "no strike clause" in all union-employer agreements and said he had written such a clause to the Allis-Chalmers settlement.

How Much Am I Bid?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—The United States Government is holding an auction on Staten Island today—a revealing vignette of the uprooting and scattering of the homeless in the wake of war. It's an auction of household goods which refugees packed and sent to the United States—refugees who never got to America.

The Staten Island foreign trade zone has a warehouse jammed with refugees' boxes, stamped with addresses of almost every city where war has wreaked its havoc There are boxes from Berlin, Vienna, Bucharest, Hamburg, Naples and Prague. Now more refugees' boxes are coming, and room must be made; so the two-year-old boxes are being auctioned off.

The Government has made every effort to locate the owners in Europe, to learn if they were still hoping to come. But all too often the letters came back marked, "No trace can be found."

So the auctioneer's hammer is pounding today; and what is he selling? What are the items which refugees thought worth taking along for their new start in life overseas? A survey shows, first, many pieces of kitchenware—egg-beaters, rolling-pins, knives—items which could be bought in American ten-cent stores at a dime each. There are sets of dishes, 10 and 20-year-old sewing machines, 15-year-old radio sets and at least one set of cobbler's tools.

A few items are more valuable: a half hundred oriental rugs, worth probably $50 to $300 at auction. A few silver pieces worth $200 to $300, and some cut glass and linens. But the rest is just the ordinary, human paraphernalia of humble living. Wrapped up in the boxes are the dreams of life anew in a freer land

Railways Link the West's Scenic Attractions

Mountains, canyons and lakes, with forests and seashore, united by fast and frequent service.

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

America's western wonderlands each year have become more and more accessible to the vacationists with the speeding up of the transcontinental trains serving the Nation's scenic areas. The Burlington Route, whose slogan is "Everywhere West," has compiled a list which illustrates the diversity of the West's scenic attractions:

Mountains—The entire West, from Colorado to the Pacific, is mountainous, but some of the most impressive mountain scenery will be found in Rocky Mountain National Park and Glacier National Park. World-famed individual peaks include Pikes, Evans, and Long's in Colorado; Rainier and Baker in Washington, Hood in Oregon, and Shasta and Whitney in California.

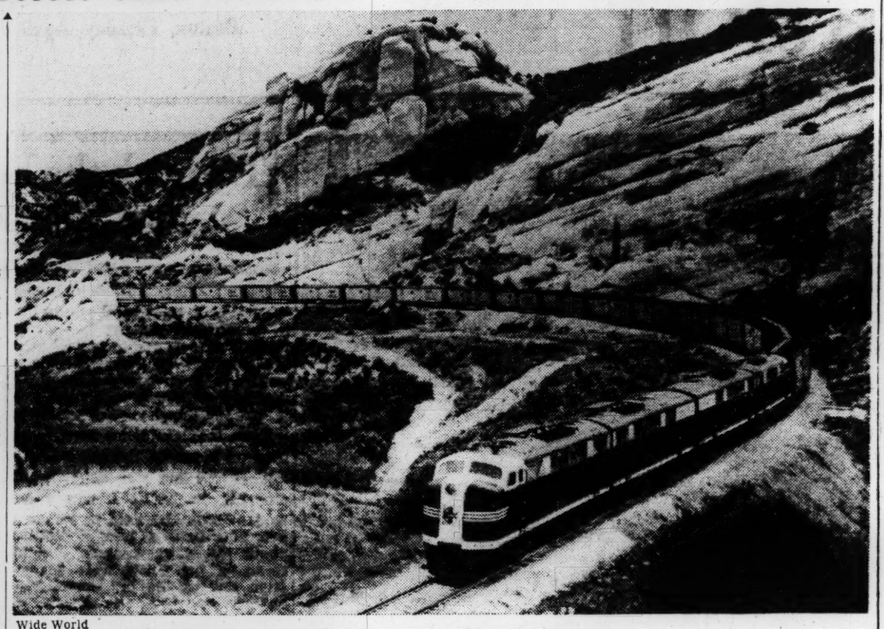
Canyons—Most famous is Grand Canyon of Arizona, but well worthy of mention are Yellowstone Canyon, the Royal Gorge and Gore Canyon of Colorado and the Feather River Canyon and Yosemite Valley of California.

Lakes—The West is dotted with lakes, and among the most famous are Crater Lake in Oregon, Great Salt Lake in Utah, Grand Lake in Colorado, Yellowstone Lake, Lake Tahoe in California, the lakes of Glacier National Park and Lake Chelan in Washington.

Forests—While most of the mountainous regions of the West are well forested, some areas are outstanding, notably California's and Oregon's mighty Redwoods, Olympic National Park's "rain forests," and the Pacific Northwest's dense fir forests.

Phenomena—Most spectacular region in the world is Yellowstone National Park, whose geysers, hot springs, boiling pools, and paint pots are matchless. Spectacular also is Lassen Volcanic National Park in California, site of the only active volcano in continental United States and many weird fumeroles, boiling lakes, cinder cones, and other volcanic activity.

Seashore — The coastlines of California, Oregon, and Washington offer an infinite variety of seashore—the broad, sunny beaches of Southern California; the picturesque coastline of Monterey; the jagged, forested headlands of the Oregon and Washington coast, and fjord-like beauty of the Puget Sound.



Wide World

For Faster Freight Service

One of the new Diesel freight locomotives is shown hauling a long string of cars through Cajon Pass in California on its regular run on the Atchison, Topeka, and Sante Fe Railway. The locomotive weighs 428 tons when the oil tanks are full and is 193 feet long.It is hinged at three points to enable it to go around curves. It is rated at 5,400 horse power and has a control cab at each end.

Streamlined Coaches

Fifteen new streamlined passenger coaches will be placed in service on the Norfolk and Western Railway's Norfolk to Cincinnati run sometime in September. The streamlined cars, being constructed by the Pullman Company, are to contain every modern convenience, including fluorescent lighting, rotating, reclining individual chairs with body-conforming, rubber-molded cushions, and comfort-riding accessories. The cars will be put on the railway's crack trains, the Pocahontas and the Cavalier.

B. & O. Plans Series

The Historic Shrines of Old Virginia will be the theme of the series of Spring-Time Tours to the Old Dominion State which are planned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in co-operation with the American Express and a group of 1,000 travel agents in the eastern United States. These Old Virginia Tours are distinctly novel in that they combine three of the most popular forms of travel, namely: the excellent rail services of the B. & O.; and overnight steamer trip along the Atlantic Coast, to Norfolk; and an extensive pilgrimage to the historic shrines and beautiful gardens of Virginia by comfortable, modern motor coaches. The trips, which last seven days, are planned to depart every other week.

"No Night Trains"

A fact not generally known is that railroads in the pioneer days did not run at night, say Seaboard Railway passenger officials who have made a research on the subject. And, they continue, when trains began to run at night passengers brought along their own candles for lighting. The next step in coach lighting was the supplying of candles by the railroads to the passengers. Oil lamps were introduced in 1850 and gas about 25 years later. Pintsch gas was first used in 1890 and served as lighting until 1909. However, during that time experiments were being carried on with electricity as a lighting agent and the first passenger train in America to be lighted entirely by electricity was operated in 1887.

New Diesel "Locos"

Contracts for the construction of five 2,000 horsepower passenger Diesel locomotives at a cost of about $875,000 have been awarded by the Chicago and North Western Railway to the Electro-Motive Corporation and the American Locomotive Company. The construction of the Diesel locomotives is part of the 1941 expansion program of the Chicago and North Western which recently placed contracts for the building of 25 streamlined passenger cars and 1,750 freight cars.

Do You Learn Gardening Out of Books?

Do you do your gardening out of books? I don't mean "fireside gargening," although I think all garden enthusiasts do this kind at intervals, especially in "rainy seasons" or during New England winters. No, I mean have you a well stocked garden bookshelf from which, when you are about to transplant a peony or prune an apple tree or feed a Norway pine, you pull down a book and read exactly how to go about it?

If so, "The Complete Book of Garden Magic," by Roy E. Biles (J. G. Ferguson, Chicago, $3) may improve your style. It is an extra-size volume with chapters on every phase of gardening the ordinary man might desire. It contains methods, and information, and lists. Best of all it teaches by means of abundant sketches and diagrams. Then just by way of whipping up the enthusiasm, it presents at intervals a full page in color of, say, a beautiful lawn backed by rhododendrons, or an assortment of lilies.

Diagrams Helpful

How to build a rock garden is certainly the clearer for diagrams showing how to lay the rocks, make the plant pockets, and set in the plants themselves. The man with a way with tools will be spurred into now achievements by the drawings of arbors, trellises, fences, pergolas in the chapter on Planning. The many planting lists should prove valuable. An annual Flower Chart gives color, blooming season, and other details like sun, shade, whether good for cutting, window boxes, etc. A color chart of hardy perennials arranged by size and season is another useful page, as is the Pest Control chart. Those who raise vegetables will find the vegetable planting chart (a double-page spread) particularly helpful. All together this is a "how" book, arranged for quick reference. A good foundation volume for the garden bookshelf.

With the nurseries offering bargains in trees and shrubs, three books in this field may interest you. The first two, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York: "Trees and Shrubs for Landscape Effects," by Marian Cruger Coffin ($3) and "Grow Your Own Fruit," by M. G. Kains ($3.50). "Gardening with Trees," the first of these books might be subtitled. It deals, of course, with landscape design—the architecture of the grounds. Chapters on the approach to the house, lawn and terrace treatment, walks, woodland, and backgrounds, discuss principles of design in language the layman can understand. Excellent photographs plead the cause of more general shrub and tree plantings. Listed are materials under special headings such as "accent shrubs," "dwarf hedges for terrace planting," etc. As with most books in this field the emphasis is too much on the large estate, but despite this the small home-owner should get inspiration here for more and better tree and shrub planting.

Hints on Orcharding

The volume "Grow Your Own Fruit" is a highly practical treatment of all phases of orcharding, berry, and nut growing, keyed to the amateur but useful, also, to the small commercial grower. A book that covers in some 430 pages as many kinds of fruits as does this one cannot, of course, be exhaustive, but within its limits it gives essential information not only for temperate climates but for the Pacific Coast and subtropical regions. Part I deals with planting, planning, and culture, including especially interesting chapters on reclaiming neglected trees, grafting and budding, pruning, training, storing fruit. Part II provides paragraphs on specific fruits, their habits, varieties, culture.

A third volume in the field of woody plants is "Wall Shrubs and Hardy Climbers," by W. J. Bean (Macmillan, London and New York, American edition $2.25). In format this book will appeal to the English more than to Americans, the latter being used to more popular presentation. The information, however, is authentic while not technical. Mr. Bean was for 46 years on the staff of Kew Gardens, and has visited almost all the famous gardens in Great Britain. Every plant he describes has been either observed at first hand or actually grown by him at Kew. For Americans, who are inclined to investigate flowers more than shrubs and vines, this book has much that will be new. It is a question whether all the species can be secured in nurseries elsewhere than in Great Britain; and climate must, of course, be taken into account in deciding upon species to try if one lives elsewhere.

A recent Studio Publication is "Arranging Flowers," by Margaret Watson (Studio Publications, Inc. New York and London, $1.50). Built around full page photographs, the descriptions on the facing pages, this slim little volume presents many effective arrangements with economy. Margaret Watson has long been associated with Constance Spry. Outstanding: her use of odd containers, and of screwed up two-inch mesh chicken wire for holding stems in place.—**M. J. T.**

Carolina Mills' Long-Term Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Although more than $600,000,000 has been spent since last July in buying clothing alone for the United States' expanding Army, the textile mills of the Carolinas can look forward to busy spindles for months to come as a result of continued buying for men in the service.

Brig.-Gen. C. L. Corbin, Chief of the Supply Division, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, here to address the defense conference held by the National Association of Manufacturers, said his division is now awarding contracts for cotton khaki cloth that will be needed in the summer of 1942. Canvas for tents, cloth for replacing wornout uniforms, and other needs of the army will be bought at a fairly stable rate as long as the emergency lasts, he said.

Knudsen Sees U. S. Plane Output Highest

DALLAS, Texas, April 8 (AP)—The United States will "make twice as many planes as any other country in the world," William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, said yesterday.

He spoke at the dedication of North American Aviation's new $7,500,000 plane factory at Grand Prairie, Texas.

"It was only when Dunkirk opened the eyes of the world that we really began to make airplanes.

"We have behind us now the greatest technical organization in the whole world, with management and skilled labor and the co-operation of the people who use it. All this was possible only because we had a great foundation of peacetime industrial training."

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, April 8, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Turning Non-Readers Into Book Enthusiasts Is an Achievement of This Junior College Course Listed as 'Masterpieces'

Scholarly Study Is Not an Aim. The Hope Is Rather to Encourage Habits of Good Reading and a Love of Books. The Way It Is Done Can Help Any of You Who Feel You Read Too Little

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Columbia, Mo.

"I hate to read. I've never finished a single book in my life except those required in English courses. I can't see why my adviser suggested that I take a Masterpieces course."

"I love to read, but I detest classics. I have never read one I like and I hope you won't require them in this course."

"I really enjoy reading but I read so slowly that I almost never pick up a book any more."

The above comments were the words of the first three students who approached the desk of Miss Mabel Buckner, professor of English at Christian College, while enrollment for courses was in progress at the beginning of the first semester. They were but the forerunners of those who followed in a steady stream during the enrollment period. From these students were formed two classes in Masterpieces, which by the end of the first half year had turned from the lightest of light fiction to a pleasurable study of real literary masterpieces.

Individual Approach

How this progression came to pass has been an experience for both instructor and students. When the first class meeting was held it became obvious that no group of students ever came together for such a course of reading as Masterpieces with so little common background of reading, such divergent interests, temperaments, and tastes in reading and so little experience with books. Where to begin? How to begin?

In the first place it became plain that each student would require individual guidance. In each, interest would have to be created and stimulated and further reading would have to be built upon the present experience.

With these aims in view Miss Mabel Buckner, the instructor, selected as her objectives: to bear in mind always the individual needs, interests and reading backgrounds of each student; to help each plan a well-balanced, diversified reading program which would be an encouragement to delve into each field of literature and revel in the riches each has to offer; to guide each student into finding for herself a sense of what is wheat and what is chaff; to furnish, both in individual conferences held every three weeks and in classwork, such background material as would contribute to the student's increased understanding and sympathy and to suggest to each the direction her after-college reading might profitably take.

Classes Plus Conferences

The work of the course consists of two parts: class meetings twice each week and half-hour individual reading conferences once every three weeks. The former are different from the conventional literature class, for here no attempt is made to cover ground and there is no desire to give a survey of literature. If the instructor or students read a book review of interest, see a worth-while moving picture or notice a newspaper item of literary significance, this is brought to the attention of the class.

Then, too, the students carry on individual reading projects, choosing with the help of Miss Buckner books of interest to them and meeting with her to report their progress. To their Masterpieces conferences they bring their reading diaries, read their reports and discuss without reservations their attitude toward the books they have read. At the end of the conference "What shall I read next?" is a question frequently heard.

Here the instructor grasped her opportunity to offer suggestions. "How about trying some poetry next?" she would say. "You have completely neglected this field and I have a new anthology I am eager to have you investigate," or "You haven't read a classic for a long time. I think 'Jane Eyre' would appeal to you."

Not that this study was deep, exhaustive or intensive. Rather was it directed toward arousing interest and the desire to explore further in these varied fields.

Before long the students found they needed no suggestions. Their only complaint was that they lacked time to complete the reading programs which they had mapped out for themselves and which continued to grow from suggestions gleaned from class discussions, newly interesting literary pages and columns in magazines and newspapers. And, furthermore, for the first time, comments on books and stories flung about in casual conversations, had meaning and were of interest.

When the short story was being considered each member listed her favorite short stories and this list was put into the hands of the group for their guidance if they wished to use it; many read all the stories on the list which they hadn't read previously. Parents, too, were interested in offering suggestions and encouraging their daughters' newly awakened interest in books.

Diaries Kept Also

One student who had planned to see Maurice Evans in "Hamlet" expressed the regret that the play was not fresh in her mind, and at Miss Buckner's suggestion, re-read it to refresh her memory. And there was Sara Ann, who had always wanted to read "Pilgrim's Progress" and felt that here was her opportunity. Completing it was a long, hard pull accomplished only by dividing her time between it and "The Grapes of Wrath," which she explained to her instructor, was a "good antidote."

Then, too, there was the matter of diaries. When the subject was first broached in class a groan was audible; and June Best ventured the comment, "I knew there was a catch in it somewhere!" So Miss Buckner decided she must win the class to the idea of a diary.

No specific directions were given as to the choice of material for these diaries. They were definitely not to be a burden but an opportunity to put upon paper any phase of her reading which appealed to the student. The contents were to be determined by the individual student's interests. Drama majors were inclined to copy pages of quotations with dramatic qualities, and it was plain they thoroughly enjoyed reading their reports aloud to Miss Buckner. One student was interested in character, and her reports were colored by this, consisting largely of character descriptions. A third chose merely to summarize the books read, wishing neither to describe character development nor to collect quotations. All were encouraged to put into writing their reactions to the books.

It was interesting to watch the progress of the individual reading programs: to note the leaning at the beginning of the work toward light fiction, to observe the rather general aversion to anything bearing the label "essay" or "classic," and then to observe the gradual change in interests and to hear genuine approval of books which at the beginning of the course would have been approached with distaste and even with fear. The young woman who had never before voluntarily read a book began with "A Lantern in Her Hand," by Bess Streeter Aldrich, and thoroughly enjoyed it. The last book on her semester reading list was "Hamlet," a far cry, it seems, from her first choice, and evidence of the instructor's building slowly and carefully upon her interests.

Classroom Library

In order to obviate the complaint that books are not always easily available in the college library a classroom library was started. About seventy-five classics belonging to the instructor formed the nucleus and to this have been added contributions by the college, by faculty members, and by students. A modest library, to be sure; but small though it is, it enables the instructor frequently to take from the bookcase beside her desk a copy of a book which meets a student's particular need.

Student reaction to the Masterpieces course has been most gratifying. The enrollment has increased steadily. The students have frequently expressed satisfaction with their accomplishment. One young woman, who last year entered the course with a very definite aversion to reading, reported at the end of her summer vacation that she had, for the very first time, devoted a part of her time to reading and that she was grateful to her Masterpieces course for opening up for her a new field of rich experience.

In Miss Buckner's classroom at Christian College these small bookcases now stud the walls. Surely their always-half-empty shelves represent a dream of every teacher of literature—a class of students who have learned to enjoy worth-while reading.

Pointers for Piano Players

21—Playing Piano Accompaniments

By Margaret Anderton

To be an accompanist opens up for any player on the piano (average or otherwise), a vista of happiness. It brings two essentials: musical participation with others, and companionship. While you may, through private lessons, definitely study to acquire this art of accompanying (and it is an art); only in actual association with some other music maker, or makers, do you reach its ultimate consummation.

A player who is able or willing to accompany is invariably in great demand—and very popular, socially! When we think of the quantity of "single-tone" instruments, starting with the human voice, and along through violin, viola, cello, flute, clarinet, yea, even the cornet and other "brasses" occasionally, as well as other woodwinds, which for solo work are dependent upon the piano accompaniment, we realize what an indispensable adjunct of "a perfected music whole" is the player on our instrument. And, too, the pianist can make, or mar the result. What a responsibility, and what an honor lies here, and—what a delight, musically!

Three Categories

Accompanists usually fall into three categories: 1, the Natural Aptitude group; 2, the Average and Serviceable group; 3, the Excellent and Artistic group.

One can, by assiduous practice, "graduate" from Group 2 into Group 3, but no accompanist is even "good" who does not have a bountiful supply of Number 1—natural aptitude.

A natural aptitude embraces the ability to extemporize chords (at times), to modulate easefully, to have a quick ear, an unfaltering sense of rhythm, great music pliability, and a positive joy in "teamwork."

Any really good accompanist needs more musicianship qualities, and broader ones, than almost any other type of piano player (barring the fine piano soloist type).

The Artistic Group

The super-excellent accompanist usually prefers to work with a violinist or cellist, rather than a singer. Even apart from the sonata form, which in actuality is practically always a DUO between two instrumentalists of equal caliber and equal technical and interpretative demands, accompanying these stringed instrument soloists whose training lies most closely in similar realms to that of the good pianist, is aesthetically more congenial.

It depends a good deal on the singer's own musicianship and general high caliber on how happy—or otherwise—can be the connection, for the accompanist. For the singer with a glorious voice, highly trained, the challenge to the talented accompanist is great.

When one realizes the versatility of style, the responsiveness to the soloist's interpretation and moods, the technical difficulties in the piano accompaniments, particularly of many of the songs of the present day, not to mention the wonderful accompaniments to songs of Schubert, so widely different in styles, one fairly gasps. When we look over the accompaniments transcribed from full orchestra for big operatic arias, for grand oratorios, for full-voiced chorales and the like, we realize what they demand of the pianist. As we scan the listings of songs, now in the zippy types of Spanish boleros, fandangoes, the exotic songs of the Orient, the mysticisms of one, the unpredictable rallentandos of another, the technical delicacy of another, the massive bravura of the next—sustaining but never overtopping the magnificent voice of the singer—we know that the soloist's best work depends on an artistic accompanist who actually feels with the singer, and then slips quietly, obliteratively away.

What remains for such an accompanist? Ah! the utter joy of taking part in a perfect, artistic whole. The joy of the work is allsufficing to the excellent and artistic accompanist.

For the Average Group

Now about the average, serviceable accompanist type. A big field of endeavor lies open to all such, and without anything like the amount of work entailed such as falls to the lot of the ones at the pinnacle of achievement.

How shall I learn to accompany? The first way (which is all that present space permits) is to secure a good volume of songs of varied types. Read these, humming softly the solo part as you play the accompaniment.

Seek every chance to accompany a friend, or groups, for it is in the doing of it one best gains experience. There are definite practical ways of study to become an accompanist, but in so busy a series they cannot be taken up here.

Next Tuesday: Solving Cross-Rhythm Problems

Through the Editor's Window

A Career-Information Exchange

By Mallicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because a thoughtful young man who built up a business designed to present to parents and prospective students the advantages of various schools registered with his agency, cares more about helping students to seek the right jobs and therefore go to the schools that will train them best for these jobs than he does merely for securing numbers of schools on his list and numbers of students for each, some interesting things are happening in Cambridge, Mass., and environs.

Take that Guidance conference held on a recent Saturday morning. It was one of a series, a fact amazing in itself. I was there to deal with the field of journalism and that is how I learned about the whole project. Among those on the panel were a man from one of the big commercial airlines, and the sales director of one of the big-shot chemical companies in the East.

They came from all the towns around, those men and women attending the conference. They were vocational guidance workers in town and city high schools and private secondary schools.

* * *

Host to the conference was one of Richard Talcott's "accounts"—the Cambridge School of Liberal Arts, a school doing a quiet, unusual piece of work, which consists of providing non-residential liberal arts courses that parallel the first and second years of college, thus enabling students around here who want to go to college but can't afford all four years, to work off two years at slight expense while living at home, transferring to the college of their choice for their junior year. Mr. Talcott has in addition to this and regular junior colleges, various types of business and special schools on his list, and I gather that for the privilege of coming into contact with so many teachers in direct touch with seniors in high school, almost any school purchasing his service would gladly entertain such a conference. The whole idea, like many good ones, is indeed so simple and so mutually beneficial that one would expect to see it carried out more widely.

Informality was persistently maintained. The panel speakers in turn dealt with their career fields, then were plied with questions from the floor. Following this, at a buffet luncheon served in the delightful library up under the eaves of the old main building of the School, there was ample opportunity for further questioning of the speakers as well as for an exchange among the guidance workers.

* * *

Several ideas emerged from the experience. One is that guidance workers, if they will find informal ways of doing so, can get together to good advantage if they will. Such a group should not be unwieldy in size—this one was maintained at about 50 or 60. Someone with the time, interest, and contacts to get people from the business and professions, would need to be found as an organizer. The service to be rendered should be clearly visible, for business and professional people are busy. Some preliminary and follow-up work should be done among those who attend the conference—mimeographed questions for discussion, perhaps, and highlight reports of the speeches.

One of the men on the panel that morning brought out in conversation this point: Never, he said, in all the years he had been in business, had any school people asked to come and see him and find out about his job-field. My own experience is different—and understandably so. But the fact is that the men who were there and the teachers who were there had never got together before. "I didn't think we'd dare," said the teachers. This, we decided, was a common situation. Teachers feel they will not be welcome. Yet these men, at least, insisted that this is a false notion.

"We want to find the right employees just as much as you want to find the right employment for youth," they said. "We both want to eliminate the present floundering and waste. But we don't feel justified in going into the schools uninvited to tell you about the business and professional world. It is your place to take the initiative."

* * *

If this be true, and I think it is, why not look around to see what can be done locally—and informally—to bring employers and the school together more than now in job conferences. Here is a challenge to those Parent-Teacher organizations that do nothing but have big-name speakers or social recreation. Every working parent is a possibility for such a panel. Every teacher and school officer can afford to learn more about more present job fields. Even conferences with the children themselves might stem from it later.

A Tuesday column.

Patriotic Program At Berkeley Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Dear Education Editor:

For the February assembly the Middle School Group of Berkeley Hall School gave a program entitled "America's Background." Taking as their subject the lives and characters of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln the students made two very interesting posters for the wall on either side of the stage and used as a part of their material two covers of The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine sections. The picture of Mr. Lincoln of the Feb. 8 issue and the one of Mt. Vernon of Feb. 15. Several articles from the news columns were also very helpful, one of them telling what inspired the writing of the verses of our national anthem by Francis Scott Key.

The Washington and Lincoln skits were given in the form of a broadcasting act. A screen in the center of the stage separated on one side a living room scene, a family and several neighbors gathered about the radio first awaiting and then listening to the broadcast, while on the other side the broadcasting studio itself, with microphone, announcer, and the members of the cast reading their lines.

We thought that you, and perhaps the readers of letters on the Education Page, might be interested to know of the part the Monitor played in this program, as it is taking a valuable place in the daily class work on our campus.

(Mrs.) G. B. H.

Toward an Active Interest

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Dear Chairman:

I am new at the Round Table, but I enjoy the letters very much. They have given me something to think about.

It seems very clear to me that we as young people can do a lot of good by watching our own ideas that we send out every day in regard to today's turmoil and by trying our best to get others to change their ideas from open criticism to true judgment, from apathy to interest, and from passive interest to active interest.

I have been reading "Inside the War" with a great deal of interest. Since reading these articles I can see clearly that in order to preserve our freedom, we must meet the error which is trying to wipe it out. The best time to do this is now by helping Britain in every way we can.

Adolf Hitler said "Mental confusion, contradiction of feeling, indecisiveness, panic, these are our weapons." We can go a long way toward showing that these are ineffective weapons when righteousness, clear thinking, justice and harmony become part of us. We certainly must start now.

(Miss) H. H.

* * *

Union Now

California

Dear Round Tablers:

In the third volume of his thorough and readable "History of the American People," Woodrow Wilson tells how, largely by means of correspondence, the people of our Founding Days maintained and increased a widespread enlightenment about the issues which ultimated in the Constitution of the United States.

It is worth noting, too, that some of the best of the writing was done by very young men. It is sometimes difficult to realize that the Founding Fathers ever were young, but they were, and their good sense got the furtherance of their youthful enthusiasm.

We have a chance now to debate an issue which may determine for generations to come the direction of world progress. It is wholly within probability that before long we may be invited to accept or reject some sort of unification with Britain. Clarence Streit has published a book called "Union Now with Britain," and he is bound to get a respectful hearing, perhaps an enthusiastic one.

Both our President and the leader of the principal opposition party have committed themselves to an unhesitant endorsement of co-operation with Britain. That of itself is a circumstance which speaks loudly in behalf of larger possibilities.

Some of the questions which a union such as Mr. Streit describes would pose, deserve our earnest attention. What about our traditions? What name for such a union would stir the patriotism of us all? Is there, perhaps, an advantage in maintaining our national identities distinct? And there are questions more profound.

Once I was faced by a situation which invited me to renounce my citizenship and become a British subject. I could not bring myself to do it. But for one, I should gladly give my allegiance to a merger of our two great nations. Would you, or why not? (Mr.) K. H. H.

* * *

In one form and another the idea of Federal Union or "Union Now" keeps popping up in these Round Table meetings. Perhaps as a practical question it may be actually yours to tackle in the years following the war. At any rate, discussing it now is valuable.

Cheerio. Chairman

Final Self-Test Concluded

Help Yourself to Easy English—52
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the last lesson of this series, completing your four-part Final Self-Test. As with the other three parts of the test, we follow each answer with a reference to the lesson in which the reason may be found, with the date on which the lesson ran. If you have kept the entire series you have therefore a check on your own answers.

Final Self-Test Part 4

Underscore the correct word in each sentence.

1. I (can, can't) hardly believe that story.
2. You (can, may) use my pen.
3. Please (let, leave) the chairs be where they are.
4. Lloyd prefers English to (any, any other) language.
5. Can you hold your pencil (as, like) your instructor does?
6. The book slipped (off, off of) the shelf.
7. I wish he (was, were) ready to go now.
8. I recommend (this, these) kind of notebooks.
9. His enunciation is different (than, from) yours.
10. Mary is not (as, so) tall as Tom.
11. I shall try to write mine (as, like) you wrote yours.
12. A certain (person, party) told me that.
13. What (kind of, kind of a) report did he write?
14. He could not tell (if, whether) it would need repair.
15. Someone said that honesty (is, was) the best policy.
16. She was waiting (for, on) Molly to bid.
17. I promise you that I (shall, will) win and that he (shall, will) win also.
18. How many (people, persons) did he interview today?
19. Professor Reed delved (farther, further) into the science.
20. He divided the marbles (among, between) the four boys.
21. There are (less, fewer) on the program than we expected.
22. (Shall, Will) you need notebooks in that course?
23. He said that the Panama Canal (is, was) a marvel of engineering.
24. Everyone should respect (his, their) flag.
25. She spoke (with, to) her tutor for an hour.
26. If I (was, were) he, I might have accepted.
27. If I go to Mexico, I (shall, will) leave next week.
28. They (raised, reared) a large family.
29. I shall review if any of my sentences (is, are) incorrect.

Underscore the correct sentence:

30. I don't believe I shall call. I believe I shall not call.

* * *

Answers

1. can (Lesson 14, Nov. 26)
2. may (Lesson 12, Nov. 19)
3. let (Lesson 37, Feb. 15)
4. any other (Lesson 45, March 15)
5. as (Lesson 24, Dec. 31)
6. off (Lesson 42, March 4)
7. were (Lesson 31, Jan. 25)
8. this (Lesson 18, Dec. 10)
9. from (Lesson 33, Feb. 1)
10. so (Lesson 21, Dec. 21)
11. as (Lesson 24, Dec. 31)
12. person (Lesson 44, March 11)
13. kind of (Lesson 41, March 1)
14. whether (Lesson 32, Jan. 28)
15. is (Lesson 47, March 22)
16. for (Lesson 40, Feb. 25)
17. will, shall (Lesson 34, Feb. 4)
18. persons (Lesson 44, March 11)
19. further (Lesson 43, March 8)
20. among (Lesson 16, Dec. 3)
21. fewer (Lesson 46, March 18)
22. Shall (Lesson 36, Feb. 11)
23. is (Lesson 47, March 22)
24. his (Lesson 26, Jan. 7)
25. with (Lesson 40, Feb. 25)
26. were (Lesson 31, Jan. 25)
27. shall (Lesson 34, Feb. 4)
28. reared (Lesson 30, Jan. 21)
29. is (Lesson 2, Oct. 15)
30. I believe I shall not call (Lesson 14, Nov. 26)

* * *

Note from the Education Editor: Hundreds of you have written to ask us if the series will be available in book form. With some changes and possible additions it doubtless will be available as a book at some later date, although at this time the plans are not definite. Our best advice at the moment is to watch this page for an advertisement announcing publication. The authors and the Education Editor thank you for your appreciative letters. As for further articles in this and other fields, the Education Page, as you know, is committed to providing you with an abundance of home-study articles and series; so after a short "vacation" it will urge you to put yourselves to work on something further.—M. J. T.

Bicycle Inspection

In both public and private schools the regulation of bicycle traffic has largely been taken over by the students, and offers a practical problem nicely within the range of junior student association ability. Bicycle traffic courts are held by pupils in some of the larger high schools and rules are drawn up by student groups of many schools. Among the widely accepted regulations is a periodical inspection, also handled by the pupils. Lights, tires, wheel alignment, and other matters indicating a machine in good condition, properly equipped, together with some form of registration are the points usually considered. The inspection shown here is at the Bement School, Deerfield, Mass., a day and boarding school for boys and girls.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—April 8, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Instead of 'Time Wasted,' Period At Army Camp Is Proving Stride Forward for Many

To Inform American Mothers of the Conditions Surrounding Their Drafted Sons, a Mother Makes Her Own Investigations

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The telephone rang.

I answered, and the voice of a friend came over the wire. I sensed that something was wrong. "Are you all right?" I asked.

"Yes," she said hesitatingly. "I'm all right, but not exactly happy."

"Why not?"

"Charles' number came up today."

Charles' draft number! Charles go into the army! Why, to me, Charles is an apple-cheeked lad whose main occupation is making witty remarks which send the young ladies off into fits of smothered giggling—my own daughter included. That boy in the army!

"I hadn't realized he'd had his twenty-first birthday," I said lamely.

"Yes . . . not long ago," his mother replied.

I longed to comfort her. But what did I know about the army life of our selectees? Nothing. So I fell back on that threadbare remark, "Well, the year of physical training will probably be good for him."

"Oh, I'm not worrying about that part of it," she assured me. "I'm wondering if it is going to be a year wasted—or worse than wasted—aside from the physical training?"

Wide Opportunities for Progress

And so, because The Christian Science Monitor editors realized that thousands of mothers are asking that same question, they sent me to Fort Dix, New Jersey, to see if I could find out the answer.

Shortly after I arrived at Fort Dix the Public Relations Officer checked my credentials and remarked, "And so, among other things, you'd like to know what the boys do between "retreat" at 5:20 and "lights out" at eleven?"

"If possible," I told him.

"Glad to tell you and show you," he assured me. "You realize, I'm confident, that all recreation is being carried out by the Morale Division of the War Department during this present mobilization?"

I certainly hadn't realized it. I'd expected to find the Salvation Army lassies making doughnuts, and to see the Y. M. C. A. flags flying. But Uncle Sam is in full charge this time.

"We'll go through the recreation halls; and you'll want to meet the Fort Hostess, Mrs. Ethel Logan. Then I'd like for you to talk with some of our Chaplains—especially Mr. Wickman, who is a Christian Scientist," the officer continued.

The Recreation Halls

Our first stop was the recreation hall in the Reception Center. It's a huge barn-like structure with the aroma of green lumber still clinging to it. Private Clif Goodman, who used to be a night club pianist, was in charge for the day. He explained to me that they have some kind of entertainment there every night. When the talent is drawn from the ranks, Private Bob Schakleton acts as Master of Ceremonies. He used to be on the stage and in the movies. Has played with some of our top ranking stars.

Mr. Schakleton appeared from somewhere backstage — wearing denim work clothes. My officer escort asked him to sing for us. "Gladly," he grinned, not loathe to rest a bit from the labor to which he had been assigned for the day. Private Goodman ran his fingers over the keyboard, and we heard an act that would draw top prices on Broadway.

I asked, "Do you have movies in this hall too?"

"Oh no," was the reply. "We'll see the movie theaters next."

And we did. This is one place where they could not be called movie palaces by any stretch of the imagination. From the outside. the buildings look as though they might house skating rinks. Fort Dix has two movie theaters. Each one will seat 1038. The officer (this officer business is getting old, let's call him by name!), Lieutenant Twitchell, called my attention to the two rows of comfortable, padded seats in the rear. "For us and our families," he explained. (But who cares to sit in the very back row! I'd rather carry a pillow and sit with the privates any day!)

"Can any private attend?" I asked.

"Any who has the twenty cents for admission," the Lieutenant said.

With a salary of $21 a month to cover all incidentals, we don't need to worry about Uncle Sam turning his boys into movie fans!

Twelve Millions for Chapels

As we left, the Lieutenant looked at his watch and remarked, "We're due at the Chaplains' Headquarters."

Don't get any illusions of grandeur by the word, headquarters. The Chaplains' offices are on the second floor of a huge, jerry-built frame building. A group of boys were practicing basketball on the first floor as we went upstairs.

On the wall of the room where I met Chaplain Wickman hangs the Christian flag—a blue field with a white cross. The Protestant chaplains wear small gold crosses on the lapels of their uniforms.

There are 24 chaplains at Fort Dix. I saw one of their conference rooms where any soldier may come to talk over his problems. Chaplain Wickman enlisted as a private in the last World War. "You need to understand the problems of the privates," he told me. He also explained that when the boys come into camp they are classified merely as Catholics, Jews, or Protestants. Therefore, the Protestant chaplains have no way of knowing which men belong to their respective churches.

"How long are you on duty?" I asked Chaplain Wickman. "Twenty-four hours a day if I'm needed," he promptly replied. And I'm confident the same holds true with the other chaplains.

It is gratifying that in the face of the greatest organized challenge to Christianity the civilized world has ever known, our government has appropriated a total of $12,-816,880 to build 604 chapels at army posts.

Chaplain Wickman, who doesn't lack a sense of humor, told me that these new chapels would be greatly appreciated. He said, "Not long ago I was ready to read a service when I noticed that I had as a background, cases of corn niblets. Then I looked over at my organist and he was seated on a case of niblets!"

I could have spent the rest of the day visiting with those chaplains. The experiences they are having! But the ever-alert Lieutenant Twitchell reminded me of our next appointment with the Fort Dix Hostess, Mrs. Ethel Logan.

Mrs. Logan is a slender woman with gray hair. She does not have any army background, but was a social service worker and has been employed by the Red Cross in the past. Her book-lined office is directly off the enormous Hostess House lounge. "I try to bring men of like tastes together," she told me. "Those who play bridge, or chess, or ping pong. And boys from the same locality enjoy meeting one another."

Out on Maneuvers

Mrs. Logan's desk is always surrounded by soldiers. She explained that the crowd was unusually light that evening because many were out on maneuvers. Before I left some of those men came in, and I gathered that maneuvering isn't exactly a picnic. The trespass area of Fort Dix comprises 125,000 acres. And, as one young man pointed out, you can do quite a bit of maneuvering on that much ground. At Fort Dix the government owns 25,000 acres outright and the rest is lent by farmers in the vicinity. Of course, Uncle Sam pays for any damage his soldiers do. A regiment can't be expected to charge across a corn patch without stepping on some corn!

"The trouble with maneuvers is, you don't know where you're headed for or when you'll be back," according to one young man. And another added, "You put a 65-pound pack on your back, Indian papoose fashion, and hope for the best." I'll never forget the chunky redhead who leaned forward and earnestly asked me, "Did you ever try walking with 65 pounds on your back?" I admitted that I hadn't. But the look on that boy's face made me feel as though a 165-pound pack was lodged between my shoulder blades at the moment! But the prize complaint was from the lad who groaned, "I wouldn't mind carrying the pack—if I could catch onto how to roll the thing so it would stay. Every time I think I've got it neat enough to suit the sergeant, the leg or arm of my long underwear works out and dangles down my back."

These boys had come to the Hostess House to rest, write letters and read. I went upstairs with one to see the library.

On the way back downstairs, I stopped to watch a soldier at work who is a mural painter. He is entering the competition for the murals to be placed in a new War Department Building in Washington. "I never dreamed they'd give me the time to do it," he said. "But my Captain took me to the Major and explained things. Just think, my Captain walked over a mile with me to get me the permission I needed. He walked along with his arm on my shoulder. Gee, I never thought they'd be like that in the army!"

Perhaps one of the most enlightening talks I had was with Private Larry Goodman. Private Goodman is a scenery and commercial designer who took his graduate work at Yale. He had come over to the Hostess House to consult with the Director of Recreation who was casting for a play. "I'm going to help with the scenery," he explained. Here was the type of soldier who could answer a question that had been buzzing in my thoughts since I had gone to the train that afternoon to see 300 selectees arrive at camp. I came directly to the point, "This afternoon when I watched the boys come in, I saw a couple who couldn't walk straight."

Life in the Guardhouse

"Been celebrating, I suppose," Private Goodman said.

"Guess so," I responded, "but what I want to know is, what do they do with them? I'd hate to see them thrown into a tent with boys who were neat and clean and who wanted to rest."

"They'll either quit or get sent to the guardhouse," was the prompt reply. "Nobody will be pestered with them."

For some unknown reason I have always pictured a guardhouse as kin to a jail. I thought the men were put there and left to twiddle their thumbs. Such is not the case. Everyone in the guardhouse is awakened before dawn and given the hardest, the most distasteful, of physical labor—such as working on the garbage trucks or unloading coal. Their pay is cut to $7 per month while serving their sentence, and the length of their stay is added to their term of enlistment. So, you see, the last place a soldier wants to be is in the guardhouse.

All the boys told me that letters from home were vastly important. In fact, I shall tell Charles' mother this: "Try to send him a letter every day—even if it is just a gay note. Chronicle the family happenings. And when family news runs low, call up some of his old gang and ask them what is going on."

Of course, you'll want to send boxes of food now and then. And by all means send stamps. It's a long way to the post office after maneuvers.

The Announcer's Mistake!

Speaking of letters, reminds me of the story of Tony that was told by Mrs. Logan. She was at her desk one morning when Tony charged in and said, "Will you give me a lot of writing paper?" She responded that she would. Supposing from his visible agitation that there was some crisis in Tony's life, she asked, "Is anything wrong?" "Wrong?" said he, "I should say so—plenty!" "Is there anything I can do?" Mrs. Logan inquired. "I don't think so," was the gloomy reply. "I'm not sure anybody can do anything." And then the perturbed Tony confided: "Do you remember how that announcer picked me out of the audience to come up to the microphone and answer questions on last Sunday's broadcast?" Yes, Mrs. Logan remembered; but she didn't see anything wrong about that. Tony continued: "Then do you remember that he picked out a girl and asked her to come up there with me?" Mrs. Logan stopped Tony. "Yes, Tony, I remember both of you being up there together, but there wasn't anything wrong with that." "Oh yes there was," Tony announced dramatically, "because that crazy announcer introduced us as sweethearts, and my own girl happened to be listening in back home."

"What did you do?" I wanted to know.

"Thrust plenty of writing paper into Tony's hands and hoped for the best."

"Know how he came out?"

"Yes. We got it fixed up, but not by letter. The next Sunday when the announcer came for another program, I told him of the blunder and informed him that he would have to be more careful. He was most contrite and told me that he would fix things up. He realized that Tony's girl would listen to the Fort Dix program again; and so he apologized, over the air, and explained that the young couple had never met until he got them to the microphone."

I was deep in a conversation about the ball team when an urgent call came from Lieutenant Twitchell at Headquarters: "You're about to miss your bus!"

Mrs. Logan turned to a tall soldier. "Take her, quickly, will you?"

It was as black outside as a pocket, Misty, too. Here and there yellow blobs of light made the tent tops glow like dying campfires. The bus plowed through a muddy stretch, then stopped. I climbed aboard and called back, "Goodbye and thank you." "Goodbye," came the answer; "come back to see us again."

I'd like to go back again. I'd like to see the ball games, the home talent shows, the dances. For now I know that Uncle Sam is striving to make this not "just a year wasted," but the finest year possible for his selectees.

Last of two articles on Fort Dix.

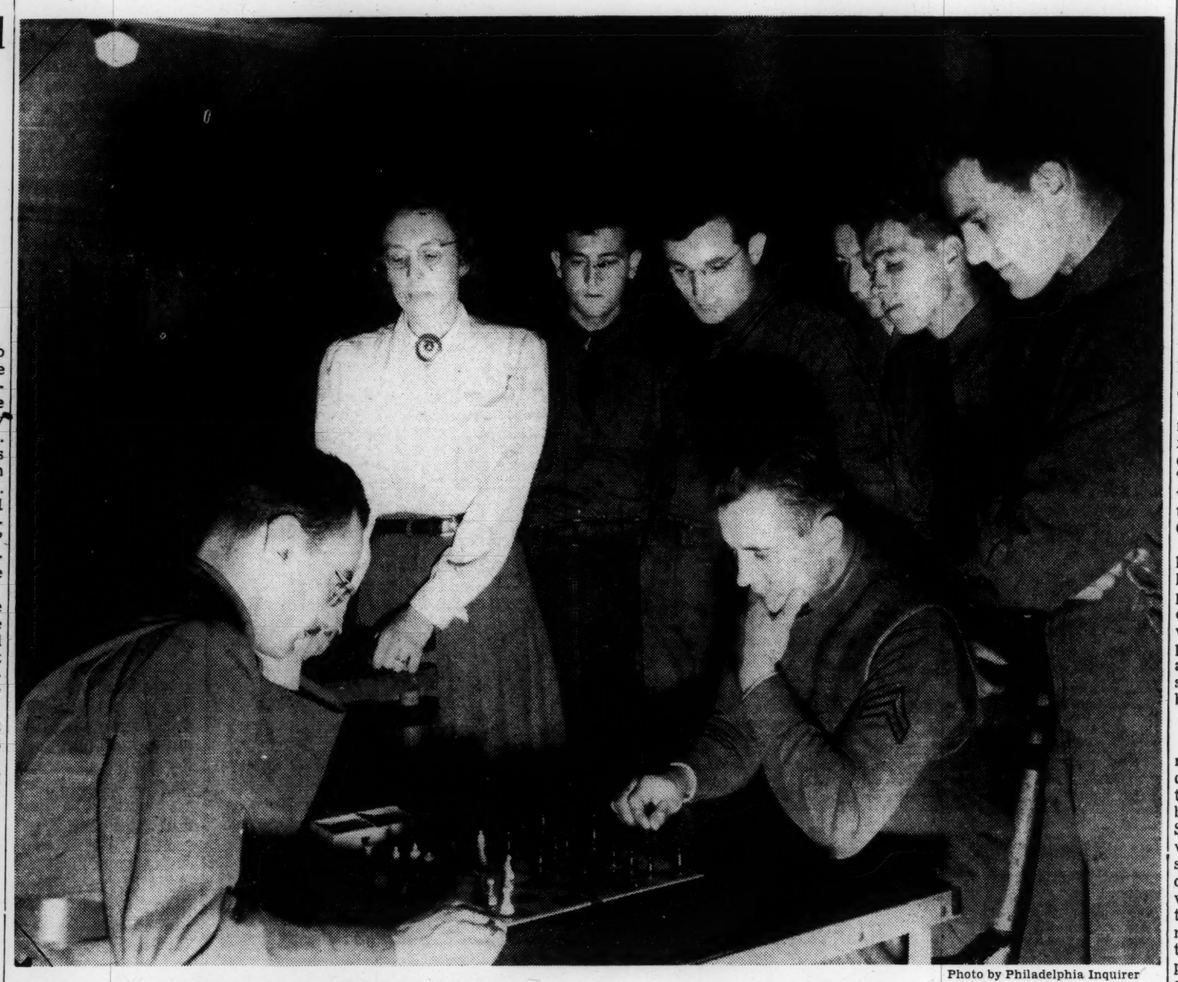


Photo by Philadelphia Inquirer

Has your son been drafted? Are you dreading, for him, the deadly tedium you imagine army camp life to be? Then—take heart. Each hour of your boy's day will be packed with absorbing interests. Every American army camp today has, apart from its drills and duties, a big recreational program. Can your son sing? Can he paint or design? Can he direct choruses or plan group celebrations? Or is he the quiet type—a chess player, or a bookworm with special studies to pursue? Whatever his tastes, he will find somewhere in the activities of a modern army camp (there are 24,000 young men at Fort Dix) his own special niche. And to this end play directors, hostesses, library heads, and post chaplains will do all in their power to help him.

In the photograph Mrs. Ethel Logan, Hostess of Fort Dix, New Jersey, is watching with interest the progress of a chess game. "I try to bring men of like tastes together," says Mrs. Logan. "And boys from the same locality enjoy meeting one another."

Photo by Philadelphia Inquirer

Mrs. Logan's desk in her book-lined office at Fort Dix is nearly always surrounded by soldiers. And Mrs. Logan, the Fort Hostess, devotes herself wholeheartedly to helping make the men feel at home in camp. She takes a keen interest in their individual problems.

Club Finds Ways to Save And to Make Money

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A way to save money, and a way to make money, were both evolved recently by the branch of the American Association of University Women in Bloomfield, N. J., where the majority of members, newly married, are short on funds but long on possessions, especially wedding presents.

When members and prospects were to compete for prizes in a get-acquainted evening of games, officers were puzzled as to what committee budget should provide money for prizes. One resourceful young woman suggested that, for prizes, some of the members might donate white elephants from their stores of not-exactly-useful possessions.

A hurricane lamp, a pair of candlesticks, a luncheon set, vases, and various pieces of bric-a-brac were taken to the meeting, and eagerly pounced upon by prize-winners. First choice of the collection went to the person holding the highest score, second choice to the next highest, and so on down the list.

As for making money, the club is delighted with the success of its book auction. Members were asked to contribute books which they no longer wished to keep on their shelves. A witty auctioneer was chosen from the club ranks, and the bidding for other people's books began.

Quite effortlessly, and with no outlay of cash, the association netted a considerable sum from its initial auction. So enthusiastic was the group over this means of keeping their private libraries up to date, that more auctions are to follow, combining with their purpose of swelling the association's funds, excitement and entertainment for its members. **M. S. C.**

Simple, Springlike Dishes Best for Easter Dinner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In our family tradition has it that ham should be the main dish on our Easter dinner menu —ham garnished with flowers made of apricots or pineapple and held in place by a glaze that bakes right down into the ham. It is our custom to surround the platter with nests of crisp watercress or parsley, and in these nests to place rose radishes, raw cauliflower flowerettes, celery and carrot curls.

If your family is small, why not bake a smoked shoulder this Easter, and garnish it just as you would a larger ham? Of course, you don't have to have ham at all! Spring lamb is delicious. And you might have roast leg of lamb with a cuff of curly parsley. A rolled lamb shoulder also makes a delicious roast and is less expensive. Roast chicken is a perennial favorite, too.

In our home we like to follow the California custom and serve our salad as the first course, instead of having the usual fruit cocktail or fish appetizer. Can you imagine anything more springlike than a tossed salad made of several varieties of greens, thinly sliced radishes and scallions, rosy tomato quarters, grated hard-cooked egg, slivers of orange and a tart French dressing? Served in individual bowls with crackers or cheese pastry, it's fit for a king.

Perhaps you can select your Easter menu from one of these:

I

Tossed Green Salad
Cheese Straws
Roast Leg of Lamb
Parslied Potatoes, Minted Carrots
Coconut Layer Cake
Vanilla or Strawberry Ice Cream

II

Pineapple-Grape Juice Cocktail
Roast Chicken Whipped Potatoes
Chicken Gravy
Asparagus with Lemon Butter
Molded Cherry-Nut Salad
Strawberry Chiffon Tarts

III

Fruit Cup with Sherbet
Baked Ham or Baked Smoked Shoulder
Creamed Potatoes with Horseradish
Buttered String Beans
Old-Fashioned Cole Slaw
Lemon Meringue Pie

It's too bad we can't give you every recipe, but here are our special favorites.

Lamb Shoulder—Apricot Glaze

Have shoulder of lamb boned and rolled at market. Place on rack in open roasting pan. Season with salt and pepper. Insert meat thermometer to center of roast. Place in slow oven (300 degrees F.). After roast has been in about 45 minutes, baste with ½ cup hot apricot juice (liquid from can of apricots). In last half hour, place the apricot halves, hollow side up, around roast. Roast to interior temperature of 180 degrees F., allowing 40 to 45 minutes per pound. If you have no meat thermometer, allow about 40 to 45 minutes per pound and roast as usual.

Coconut Layer Cake

Bake your favorite white or yellow cake and frost with the following frosting:

2 egg whites
1½ cups sugar
Dash of salt
⅓ cup water
2 teaspoons light corn syrup
1 teaspoon vanilla
1½ cups shredded coconut

Beat egg whites, sugar, salt, water and corn syrup together in top of double boiler. Place over boiling water and continue beating with rotary beater about seven minutes, or until frosting thickens and holds its shape when dropped from beater. Remove from boiling water, add vanilla, and continue beating until thick enough to spread. Put layers together and cover cake with frosting, sprinkling at once with coconut while frosting is soft. Toast or tint coconut if desired.

Molded Cherry-Nut Salad

1 tablespoon gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
½ cup boiling water
2 teaspoons sugar
Dash of salt
¼ cup lemon juice
1 cup ginger ale
½ cup canned white cherries
¼ cup nutmeats
¼ cup diced celery

Soften gelatin in cold water 5 minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, salt, lemon juice and ginger ale. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in cherries, celery and nuts. Turn into individual molds and chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce and serve with mayonnaise which has been mixed with whipped cream. Serves 6.

Ruth Miller

Harsh Regulations Make Life In Nazi Paris a Nightmare

Florence B. Colby, Who Has Just Returned to America, Describes Penalties Imposed by Germans

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What are the average Frenchman's sentiments, wonders the outsider, in regard to nations now at war? They are largely pro-British, says Miss Florence B. Colby, an American who has just returned to the United States after 20 years of residence in Paris.

"Even the French who were at first slightly apprehensive concerning their belief in British desire to dominate," Miss Colby declared, "admit that British domination would never be accompanied by the brutality employed by the Germans."

Ever since last June Miss Colby has witnessed that brutality. She has seen her friends pay heavy penalties for the slightest violation of Nazi regulations. She knows what it is to exist on a diet composed largely of turnips and apples, and she is thoroughly familiar with standing in queues to obtain the barest of rations.

Before Daybreak

For instance, when it was announced that the coal office in a certain district would open at 2 in the afternoon, Miss Colby set out before daybreak to stand in line. Some people had little gunny sacks with them, to carry home their small amounts. An order of a hundred kilos would be delivered, provided the order was accepted, though it might be delivered a month or two months later, when the cold weather was all over. A person with a living-room temperature of 50 degrees was in the luxury class.

There is an important thing to remember, in the queues outside the butcher's, the baker's, and the coal dealer's, and that is that an "agent provocateur" may be handy, listening to conversation and ready to inform the Germans. Several women in a grocery queue were overheard using the word "boche," and were marched off to the hairdresser's to have their heads completely shaved, as punishment.

At the cinema particularly one must be careful, careful not to make faces which indicate disapproval of the Germans, careful not to exclaim in a manner uncomplimentary to the invaders. Lights are now kept on during the newsreels, so that the culprits may be seen by the "agents provocateurs." The agents are sometimes men, sometimes women. Three young women of Miss Colby's acquaintance went one day to the movies and failed to return home. It was a week before the frantic parents had any word of them, and then they discovered that their behavior in the theater had landed them in prison, for a term of three months.

Penalties Are Varied

Penalties are varied for disobeying the curfew. An elderly man, in the habit of taking an after-dinner walk, stayed out several evenings for 10 or 15 minutes beyond the hour. The last time he did it a car was waiting for him, and he was driven for miles into the country. Everything of value was removed from his pockets; he was put out of the car and told, "Now you may have your walk." He was two days in walking home. Other persons were taken to barracks and ordered to polish shoes or brass, or do some other menial task that needed to be done.

The "agents" had passes to the "Métro," or Paris subway. Shortly after the occupation, notices saying "Reserved for the Germans" appeared in the windows of first-class cars, but the ticket-sellers upstairs continued to sell first-class tickets to the French people, and the latter, to embarrass the Germans, insisted on taking their places in the reserved cars. It is almost as difficult to picture Frenchmen giving up a train position they have paid for as it is to picture them actually riding, in any number, in a first-class compartment. To anyone who knows the thrifty race, there is a certain grim humor in this incident.

French people have been sad witnesses of the enemy hidden in their midst. There is the story of the merchant of a small establishment, at whose door a limousine stopped, shortly after the occupation. Out stepped three German officers in splendid uniforms, and one of them greeted him with, "Hello, Boss!" This officer had for years carried coal up and downstairs for him, using this humble job to cover his chief activities. His leisure had been spent in the cafés, listening and gathering information. Many such trusted employees were discovered last June to be German spies.

It is impossible to leave Paris without a permit. When a traveler is finally given permission to go, he is faced with the problem of his luggage. Two strong persons may be hired to carry a small trunk quite a distance. A furniture man may occasionally be found who will leave a trunk at a station.

Red Cross Helped Her

In her own case, Miss Colby said, the American Red Cross "was wonderful." They were in fact performing the most helpful service for many people similarly stranded. They sent for her trunk and her hand luggage. "Leaving France," she explained, "is like getting through a series of nets all tied up with knotted rope. The Germans first deprive the traveler of most of his money, but when he arrives at the Spanish border, he must show $25 to get into Spain. If he reaches Lisbon, he has no funds and must cable home for money."

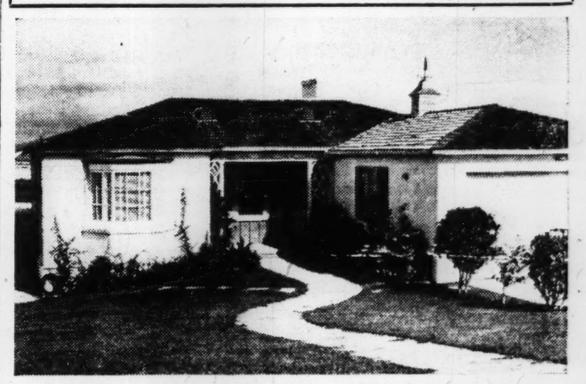
The Red Cross furnished money for her living expenses, while waiting for permits, visas, photographs and so forth. They supplied blankets and pillows on trains, and a loaf of bread for traveling through Spain, where food was very scarce.

Most of the French people, said Miss Colby, are devoted to Pétain, and resent the attempts to get him out of office. The young people adore de Gaulle. There were several days in which students paraded through the streets of Paris holding fishing poles to signify their support of de Gaulle (the word "gaule" means a pole, and two poles—deux gaules—made a sort of pun on the great general's name). When the stunt was discovered by the Germans, whose sense of humor doubtlessly was traditionally lacking, it was of course terminated.

What seemed to stand out particularly, Miss Colby found, was the spirit of friendliness among the people of France. Strangers volunteered information as to where one might buy salt today, or a little head-cheese, or a savory paste that was not rationed. Messages, forbidden in correspondence between occupied and unoccupied areas, were scribbled in the diaries of travelers to be conveyed from one friend to another en route. Everyone, she said, was trying to make life "a little happier for everyone else."

This is the last of two articles about Miss Colby's experiences in Nazi Paris.

New Guide Shows Color-Styling of Small Homes



Typical American small home shown in full color in new guide.

Over 300 Homes and Rooms Illustrated In Actual Color by Huge Portfolio

"How America Lives" might well be the title of a huge portfolio of color-photos, recently received by all dealers in Sherwin-Williams Paints. The portfolio shows in their actual colors, living rooms, bedrooms, kitchens and playrooms where typical Americans eat, sleep and relax.

The portfolio is actually a complete decorating guide, for it shows hundreds of rooms and homes which employ paint colors to achieve beautiful color schemes. This Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide, as it is called, simplifies the selection of paint color schemes, since it shows how a color actually looks on the walls of a home rather than how it looks in the paint can.

All rooms illustrated in the Guide are completely furnished. It is therefore possible to tell exactly how colors harmonize with furniture, rugs, drapes and slip covers. The new Paint and Color Guide also shows how paint colors can make a room seem longer, narrower, higher, cooler, warmer, gayer, cozier, more restful or more formal, depending upon the colors chosen.

Homeowners may borrow the Color Guide, free of cost or obligation, from any authorized Sherwin-Williams Paint Dealer. Just telephone your nearest. If you prefer, drop in at his store and see this remarkable collection of color schemes there. Or write the Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Advertisement

The Home Forum

Drawing Water From The Well

IT HAPPENED to me to be painting in the garden and it was toward evening, the time when my grandfather Piney came out and rocked himself in the cool of the dusk.

The moon's wind blew in across the fields, which were damp from recent rains; and the odor of the fresh loam, dark and sweet, rose up, mingling with the burning of pine pitch and greenwood. Lazy blue smoke ascended from the forests, which rose wall-like on either side.

My grandfather Piney contemplated the forests and turned his eyes to the well which stood not far from our house. Its sides were of blue-veined stones cast up by the ground about us; its pine wood, long washed a maize color by wind and rain and sun, had been cut from the forest. Honeysuckle flowered over it and wild roses grew thickly over the stones, their scent sweet upon the silver air.

I put aside my brushes and looked down at the town, which was like a dim, rich city. The twittering of the swallows came faintly and mingled with the faraway laughter of the children. The nighthawks soared above the marshes and the darkening haze, and the robins wheeled over our freshly-turned garden. The first, doubtful stars appeared in the green sky.

When a little time had dropped away, I rose and said: "Grandfather, shall I go to the well?" He nodded. I went down to the well, lifted the door, and let the pail slide down to the wet coolness.

I looked over, as I dipped the dark blue pail, and saw my face far below, looking up. There were stars in the well and the young moon shone there like a silver cloud.

Then I brought up the water and dipped from it with the old tin dipper and carried it to my grandfather, where he sat watching the line of the horizon, a faint, serene smile on his lips.

He drank slowly of the water. "Ah!" he said, sucking in his breath. "It is as cool as morning air." Then I returned the dipper to the well and hung it on the nail. And I sat down on the cool stones and remembered what had happened there, even before I was born.

* * *

My grandfather was the first of the new settlers in that region; and, on the first evening, after he had decided where to build his house, he went out and began to dig the well.

My grandmother called to him and said: "Come back, Piney. It's late. Soon the moon will rise."

The moon rose and the loons called from beyond the dark's edge. Piney looked down at the turned earth and saw the water moving up and up, out of the earth; and he called to his wife: "Look, it's come!" He bent down and seized it in his hands, and sucked it into his mouth, and let it fall on his flesh.

* * *

When the others came, with their wagons and oxen to break out the great stumps, they settled below in the valley; but nowhere was there water like the water in my grandfather's well. Nor was there so much of it. For it sprang from some remote, unquenchable source and bubbled through the cold gold and silver sand.

Therefore, in the evening, or at the breaking of the day, the people came to draw water from the well, and my grandfather learned of all the happenings below: of the coming of the first-born, of the passing of the old men. He would let them take the water and he said: "It is not mine. God gave it." And he believed that, all the days of his life.

Even in winter, the well gave forth of its abundance and it would not sink low. Many came to draw from it.

The town below us grew and water was piped from a lake, four miles away, and was sent through silver taps. But still people came to the well, especially the young lovers who walked in the cool of the evening. And they exclaimed: "How different it is! How good!"

The time came for my grandfather's sons to go out and leave him, and he bade them good-by at the well. And there he welcomed them back again, when they returned to show him their own sons and daughters. It was in such a fashion that I met him.

* * *

It was dark and calm when I returned up the path to my grandfather Piney. I sat on the steps with him and listened to the first frog croaking. A killdeer went crying across the swamp and some late bird sang through a sudden hush in the night air. Silence again.

The night air moved. A warmth came up and stole about us.

My grandfather spoke, remembering the words from his heart: "'Then he cometh to a city of Samaria, which is called Sychar, near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph.'"

("I see it in the distance, Grandfather, with its lights glowing softly and the green lake of the sky behind it. And the rattle of the palm trees in the wind, like dry sticks rustling together. Go on, Grandfather.")

"'Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus, therefore, being wearied with his journey, sat thus on the well: and it was about the sixth hour.'"

("Yes, Grandfather, and there was a slight lifting of the breeze, and he heard the shuffle of slippered feet. And a woman came toward the well, with a water jar on her shoulder. I see her, Grandfather, in the dusk there.")

"She stood quite still by the well, staring into the eyes of the man across from her. Then he said: 'Give me to drink.'

"'If thou knewest the gift of God and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink, thou wouldest have asked of him and he would have given thee living water.'"

And the night came down, and there was silence over the earth, the silence of sleep in a room, and peace.

ELMAR MACHAN

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SPRING AT CAMDEN": *A Linoleum Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

A Shorthand Report On Spring

(Sounds)

Voices in the sugar orchard.
A carpet beater.
Frogs piping.
The clink of a calking iron in the cove.
Sea gulls squabbling on the outer islands.
The long rip of the plow through old sod.
Chickadees.
Two hammers falling in and out of step on a barn staging.
Crows holding town meeting on a pine knoll.
The hollow ring of an ax in the forest.
The high-up honking of a banner of wild geese streaming north by west.
The whine of a board saw in a blizzard of pine dust.
The white-and-amber commotion where brook meets tide.
A woodpecker drilling into the shaky limb of an old wilding.
The rending of old roof boards.
A calf bawling.

(Sights)

Storm windows stacked by the shed door.
Gold horse on the barn cupola galloping down hill.
Buffalo robe hanging on a clothesline.
Men hauling rocks for the frost-hole in a side road.
Some new planks in the bridge.
Strings of smoked herrings hanging outside the market.
Ice houses propped to the eaves.
Children with dinner pails leaning over the rail watching the alewives run.
Mud to the hubs.
Boy sprouting potatoes by the cellar door.
Wood piled in cord lengths.
Boxes of seedlings growing in the kitchen windows.
Men fixing fence.
The town assessor coming this way.
Luggage on the depot platform with Florida labels.
Colt going like the wind—sideways.

(Smells)

Alders after the rain.
Tar on the rigging.
New-furrowed loam and wet harness.
Evaporator steam in the sugar house.
Pine shavings.
Leaf mold where the sun slants.
Oakum.
Lilacs by the barn.
Fresh paint.
Rhubarb pies.
Trailing arbutus.
New cedar shingles.
A lamb's breath.

H. T.

High Seas Off Cape Horn

THE FIRST DAY of the storm gave the *Spray* her actual test in the worst sea that Cape Horn or its wild regions could afford, and in no part of the world could a rougher sea be found than at this particular point, namely, off Cape Pillar, the grim sentinel of the Horn.

Farther offshore, while the sea was majestic, there was less apprehension of danger. There the *Spray* rode, now like a bird on the crest of a wave, and now like a waif deep down in the hollow between seas; and so she drove on. Whole days passed, counted as other days, but with always a thrill—yes, of delight. . . .

I was exultant over the prospect of once more entering the Strait of Magellan and beating through again into the Pacific, for it was more than rough on the outside coast of Tierra del Fuego. It was indeed a mountainous sea. When the sloop was in the fiercest squalls, with only the reefed foresaysail set, even that small sail shook her from keelson to truck when it shivered by the leech. Had I harbored the shadow of a doubt for her safety, it would have been that she might spring a leak in the garboard at the heel of the mast; but she never called me once to the pump. Under pressure of the smallest sail I could set, she made for the land like a race-horse, and steering her over the crests of the waves so that she might not trip was nice work. I stood at the helm now and made the most of it.

Night closed in before the sloop reached the land, leaving her feeling the way in pitchy darkness. I saw breakers ahead before long. At this I wore ship and stood offshore, but was immediately startled by the tremendous roaring of breakers again ahead and on the lee bow. This puzzled me, for there should have been no broken water where I supposed myself to be. I kept off a good bit, then wore round, but finding broken water also, threw her head again offshore. In this way, among dangers, I spent the rest of the night. . . . It was daylight, and the sloop was in the midst of the Milky Way of the sea, which is northwest of Cape Horn, and it was the white breakers of a huge sea over sunken rocks which had threatened to engulf her through the night. It was Fury Island I had sighted and steered for, and what a panorama was before me now and all around! . . .

The sloop at last reached inside of small islands that sheltered her in smooth water. Then I climbed the mast to survey the wild scene astern.—From "Sailing Alone Around the World," by CAPTAIN JOSHUA SLOCUM. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

IN THE SPRING, the Maine shipyards experience their busiest season. Boats that have spent the winter on marine railways emerge from under their canvas or wooden deck covers with the coming of the first robin.

When the ice goes out of the coves and the deep water takes on a new sparkle under the freshening blue sky, boat owners begin to estimate the ravages of winter on the hulls of their craft. Out come the calking irons, and off come the covers of paint pots. Under the warming sun each shipyard assumes a Jacob's coat of many colors. Sails, too, are carried from the sail lofts, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a schooner stationary "on the ways" with all her canvas set and flapping in the breeze.

One of the liveliest harbors for small craft is Camden. Behind the long harbor rise the Camden Hills, and almost at their feet are rows of varicolored boat houses that seem to be a pin cushion for yellow masts and spars. Here, like statues on exhibition, the boats show their graceful lines to best advantage.

This season of industry at Camden is but a prelude to summer, when the surface of the harbor is thick with small sailing boats of all kinds. Motor launches and rowboat tenders dart in and out from boat to shore like dragonflies. Gay parties take their ease on canopied decks. Other craft are heading out to sea to skirt rocky coasts where pine, spruce, and birch often grow to the water's edge.

"I see the way now"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS no such thing as an unsolvable problem. No matter how insurmountable the difficulty we may be facing seems, there is always a way out, a right solution, for the Truth, which Jesus revealed and manifested, is the Way.

At the time Jesus was among men, performing his great works, oppression and persecution were rife, and the world seemed engulfed in dense materialism. Yet these evidences of evil did not deter Jesus in his mission of revealing and demonstrating the truth of being. He knew the unreality of discord, and he proved its powerlessness in the midst of the most difficult human conditions. Why? Because he understood God and knew the unreality of evil—of sickness, terror, and death; and he knew evil's unreality because he knew the allness of God, good. Christian Science has brought to the world today the revelation of Christ, Truth, which, when understood, enables men to approximate the works that Jesus did.

Sometimes mortals are confronted with problems that seem to have no solution. Perhaps the problem is financial, physical, moral, or concerned with human relationships. One may feel he is up against a wall, with no way of going over or around it. If such is the case, let him remember that Jesus was able to go through closed doors to join his disciples, and that the Christ is the Way which leads through the denseness and darkness of material thinking. There is no mentality so clouded by materialism that the light of Truth cannot pierce it; no human consciousness so closed, that the Christ cannot enter to heal and save it.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 44, 45): "His disciples believed Jesus to be dead while he was hidden in the sepulchre, whereas he was alive, demonstrating within the narrow tomb the power of Spirit to overrule mortal, material sense. There were rock-ribbed walls in the way, and a great stone must be rolled from the cave's mouth; but Jesus vanquished every material obstacle, overcame every law of matter, and stepped forth from his gloomy resting-place, crowned with the glory of a sublime success, an everlasting victory." "Rock-ribbed walls in the way"! How often it may have seemed to suffering sense that the "rock-ribbed walls" of materiality would keep us forever in bondage to pain, lack, and despair! But they did not keep Jesus entombed. And they cannot keep us in bondage, either. It was what Jesus knew of God that freed him, and as we follow his teaching this knowledge becomes ours also, for, as Paul said in his first letter to the Corinthians (2:16), "We have the mind of Christ."

Surely Jesus might have had reason for discouragement from the human point of view, for he was hated, maligned, persecuted, and misunderstood. Even his followers, who grasped something of his teaching, did not stand by him in his greatest trial, but the fact that they so little understood his life and teaching did not deter him from making his supreme demonstration of the infinity and allness of God, Life, and the nothingness of matter and death.

We, too, can demonstrate that our understanding of the Christ is sufficient to meet every problem. It may be that error tempts us to believe in and experience physical suffering. Turning confidently to God to show us the way out of this temptation, trustingly declaring that we have, by reflection, every Godlike quality needed to overcome all the phases of evil, we shall find suffering sense yielding to the true fact of man's changeless harmony and complete wholeness.

Perhaps a decision needs to be made, a decision which will affect the course of our life or that of someone with whom we are associated, and error suggests that we do not know the right step to take. A mistake would be costly, but through an understanding of Christian Science we can avoid making a mistake and find the right way. We can declare, as did Mrs. Eddy, when turning from human counsel to divine Mind for guidance (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 347): "I see the way now. The guardians of His presence go before me." The true ideas of Love are forever with us lighting the path and revealing to us the way we should go. And the time for this enlightenment to appear is now. We do not have to accept the limitations of mortal mind, but can declare that we "see the way now." In reality there is no decision to be made, for divine Mind knows only perfect harmony. In reflecting Mind we can know the right step to take. Affirming the truth, persisting in it, and refusing to admit into our consciousness the suggestions of fear and indecision, and bringing thought into accord with divine Love, we shall find the correct solution to all our problems. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 454), "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Maintenant je vois le chemin"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUCUN PROBLÈME n'est insoluble. Peut-être nous trouvons-nous en face de difficultés qui paraissent insurmontables; mais il y a toujours une issue, une solution juste, car la Vérité que Jésus révéla et manifesta constitue le Chemin.

A l'époque où Jésus séjournait parmi les hommes, accomplissant ses grandes œuvres, l'oppression et la persécution sévissaient, le monde semblait plongé dans un grossier matérialisme. Mais ces indices du mal n'arrêtèrent point Jésus; il poursuivit sa mission, révélant et démontrant la vérité de l'être. Il connaissait l'irréalité des discords, dont il prouva l'impuissance dans les conditions humaines les plus difficiles. Pourquoi? Parce qu'il comprenait Dieu, il savait que le mal — terreur, maladie ou mort — est irréel; l'irréalité du mal lui était claire parce qu'il connaissait la totalité de Dieu, du bien. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, le monde a maintenant reçu la révélation du Christ, de la Vérité, qui lorsqu'elle est comprise, permet de faire des œuvres ressemblant à celles de Jésus.

Parfois les mortels se trouvent en face de difficultés apparemment insolubles. Ces problèmes sont de divers ordres — pécuniaires, physiques, moraux, ou ayant trait à nos rapports avec autrui. On a peut-être l'impression de se heurter à un mur qu'il est impossible de franchir ou de contourner. Dans ce cas, rappelons-nous que Jésus, pour rejoindre ses disciples, put passer à travers des portes fermées; souvenons-nous que le Christ est le Chemin qui nous fait sortir du penser matériel lourd et sombre. Si épais que soit le nuage du matérialisme, toute mentalité peut être atteinte par la lumière de la Vérité; aucune conscience humaine n'est fermée au point que le Christ ne puisse y entrer pour la sauver et la guérir.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, aux pages 44 et 45 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Ses disciples croyaient que Jésus était mort lorsqu'il était caché dans le sépulcre, tandis qu'il était vivant, démontrant dans la tombe étroite que le pouvoir de l'Esprit l'emporte sur le sens mortel et matériel. Des murs de pierre lui faisaient obstacle, et il fallait rouler une énorme pierre de devant l'entrée du caveau; mais Jésus vainquit tout obstacle matériel, surmonta toute loi de la matière, et sortit de son lugubre lieu de repos, couronné de la gloire d'un succès sublime, d'une victoire éternelle." "Des murs de pierre lui faisaient obstacle"! Le sens qui souffre n'a-t-il pas souvent eu l'impression que les "murs de pierre" du matérialisme nous maintiendraient toujours dans l'esclavage que représentent la douleur, la pénurie, le désespoir? Mais ces murs ne retinrent pas Jésus dans la tombe. Il ne peuvent pas non plus nous tenir dans la servitude. Ce que Jésus savait concernant Dieu libéra le Maître; or si nous suivons ses préceptes, cette connaissance devient également nôtre, car "nous avons la pensée de Christ," comme le déclarait Paul dans sa première lettre aux Corinthiens (2:16).

A vues humaines, Jésus aurait sans doute eu lieu de se décourager, car il était en butte à l'incompréhension, à la haine, aux calomnies, aux persécutions. Ses disciples eux-mêmes, bien qu'ils eussent plus ou moins saisi ses instructions, l'abandonnèrent dans sa plus grande épreuve; mais sans se laisser arrêter par le fait qu'ils avaient si peu compris sa vie et ses enseignements, le Maître accomplit sa démonstration suprême, prouvant d'une part l'infini et la totalité de Dieu, de la Vie, d'autre part le néant de la matière et de la mort.

Nous pouvons démontrer nous aussi que la compréhension du Christ suffit à résoudre tous les problèmes. Peut-être l'erreur nous tente-t-elle pour nous faire croire aux souffrances physiques et nous persuader que nous en sommes victimes. Tournons-nous avec confiance vers Dieu, qui nous montrera la voie permettant d'échapper à cette tentation; déclarons avec assurance que, par réflexion, nous avons les qualités spirituelles nécessaires pour vaincre toutes les formes du mal; alors nous constaterons que l'impression de souffrance cède au fait réel — l'immuable harmonie de l'homme et son intégralité.

Parfois il s'agit de prendre une décision qui peut influer sur notre carrière ou sur celle de nos proches; et l'erreur insinue que nous ne savons pas ce qu'il faut faire. Un mauvais choix serait fort regrettable, mais si nous comprenons la Science Chrétienne nous pouvons éviter toute méprise et trouver la bonne voie. A l'instar de Mrs. Eddy, qui se détournait des conseils humains pour se laisser conduire par le divin Entendement, nous pouvons déclarer (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 347): "Maintenant je vois le chemin. Les anges de Sa face me précèdent." Les vraies idées de l'Amour sont constamment avec nous; elles éclairent notre sentier, elles nous enseignent la voie qu'il faut suivre. Et c'est maintenant même que ces lumières peuvent apparaître. Loin d'accepter les limitations de l'entendement mortel, nous pouvons déclarer que nous voyons dès à présent le chemin. En réalité, il n'y a pas de décision à prendre, car l'Entendement divin ne connaît que l'harmonie parfaite. Si nous reflétons l'Entendement, nous pouvons savoir ce qu'il faut faire. Affirmons la vérité, persévérons dans cette voie, refusons d'accueillir les suggestions de crainte ou d'indécision et mettons notre pensée d'accord avec l'Amour divin; ce faisant, nous trouverons la vraie solution de tous nos problèmes. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 454): "L'Amour nous inspire le chemin, l'illumine, nous le désigne, et nous y guide."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Sure Sign

The robins fool us—
Coming north in snow;
The cardinal's no harbinger,
He doesn't even go
On southward wing.

Meadow larks are sometimes wrong,
Cold winds still their lilting song;
But one fine day we'll hear our wren—
We'll all rush out to see—and then,
We'll know it's really spring!

HELEN HIXON

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1941

Hub Printing To Feel Strong Union Drive

Book and job trades objects of A. F. of L. organizational effort to regain lost business.

The biggest organizational drive undertaken by the allied printing trades unions in Boston since 1921 will be initiated tonight, J. Arthur Moriarty, Secretary of the Boston Typographical Union, said today.

Tonight's occasion will be a meeting of printing trades unions in Lorimer Hall of Tremont Temple. Frank P. Fenton, National Director of Organization for the American Federation of Labor, has been brought here especially to speak.

The field of the campaign is limited to the book and job printing branch of the industry, which Mr. Moriarty estimates is 60 per cent union and 40 per cent non-union.

"Boston is about fourth in volume of printing and twentieth in its wage rate," he said. "There has been too much cutthroat competition here. We aim to eliminate this and also to bring back printing work to Boston that has left.

"To these ends we seek the organization of the employers. The problem is an economic one which can be adjusted only by the co-operation of employers and employees."

Progress at East Boston

Some progress in negotiations between the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's ship repair yards in East Boston and the union was reported today by Lucien Koch, Regional Director for the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Reduction in the number of rates of pay in the two yards was taken up and some headway made at yesterday's conference, Mr. Koch said. By cutting down rates and classifications, the union expects to obtain raises for a number of its members. The union leader termed this problem one of the principal hurdles, which last week seemed so difficult as to point toward a strike.The next bargaining conference is set for Thursday afternoon.

The union yesterday asked bargaining rights and a labor agreement for the 100 employees of the Fore River Railroad, which serves as the yard road in the great Fore River shipbuilding plant of Bethlehem Steel at Quincy, Mass. The company is expected to reply later this week.

Fore River-First National

A public hearing before the City Council of Quincy has been given the union next Monday night, Mr. Koch added, on the question of its right to use a public address system in the vicinity of the Fore River plant. A license was originally granted and the union made two uses of the sound system, after which the company protested, and the license was withdrawn, Mr. Koch said.

Hearings on arbitration of wage scales of 800 to 900 butchers and clerks in First National stores in Greater Boston were concluded yesterday afternoon by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Readjustment of a long and complicated schedule of wages is involved in the wage demands of the A. F. of L. unions concerned.

The Ford assembly plant in Somerville, one of the major factories in this area, has been forced to shut down because of the strike at the parent Ford plant in Detroit.

"We are not operating, because we have no stock," said an official today. "This is an assembly plant, and stock we need coming from Detroit has been cut off.

"We operated as long as we could, and as soon as we can get stock will start up again."

The Somerville plant employs 1,000 men and turns out 180 to 200 cars a day.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; continued moderate temperature; gentle northerly winds tonight becoming northeast and east on Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 38 degrees.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair continued moderate temperature.

Other States: Fair tonight and Wednesday, continued moderate temperature.

Atlantic Coast — Eastport to Block Island: Gentle northerly winds tonight becoming northeast and east on Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	49	New Orleans	61	71
Chicago	40	58	New York	44	58
Denver	31	36	Norfolk	47	57
Kansas City	55	66	Philadelphia	43	63
Los Angeles	54	65	St. Louis	48	61
Miami	69	71	San Francisco	52	59
Minneapolis	43	58	Washington	46	57

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 8.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:23 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 8:45 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:47 p. m.

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp—the Boys Are Still Marching

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at State G. A. R. Convention

Upper left: Three members of the G. A. R., George W. Green, Jamaica Plain; Dennis Driscoll, Boston; Charles Staples, Leominster. Upper right: Honor Guard of the Women's Auxiliary of the Sons of Union Veterans as they escorted Comrade Green from the Grand Ballroom. Lower: Left to right, Frank L. Kirchgassner, Jamaica Plain, Past National Commander of the Sons of Union Veterans; Margaret W. Palmer, of Melrose, Past National President of the Auxiliary; and Dr. J. Kirkwood Craig, of Franklin, N. H., National Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Union Veterans and Past National Chaplain.

Coast Guard Planes Locate Lost Bomber

Navy and Coast Guard planes sighted at sea today the wreckage of the big naval patrol bomber missing since yesterday morning on a routine flight from Norfolk, Va., to Quonset Point, R. I.

Naval authorities at Norfolk said that it was the missing ship.

Hope that the plane and its men were safe was felt for a time on the basis of reports from Navy and Coast Guard sources in Washington and New York that a ship resembling the missing craft was seen operating safely in New Jersey waters. Later, the Atlantic City Coast Guard station identified this plane as one of those searching for the bomber.

The Cape Charles wreckage was sighted from a Navy plane.

Coast Guard headquarters at Norfolk said that one of their lifeboats, equipped with two-way radio, had reached the scene of the wreckage and had reported that no sign of life was visible in the area. The boat was from the Metomkin Inlet station.

The wreckage was sighted about two miles east of Great Machipongo Inlet, off Hog Island, Cape Charles, Va.

Three Coast Guard seaplanes left their base at Salem, Mass., early today to join in the search for the bomber.

The big plane left Norfolk, Va., early Monday for Quonset Point, R. I. It was due at Quonset at noon yesterday.

Rear Admiral E. J. King, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, took charge of the search which covered the whole length of the plane's route. Naval authorities in Washington indicated they were unable to judge, from the slight information available, where the plane might have gone down.

Admiral King ordered naval vessels on patrol duty at sea to join in the hunt and airplanes from here, New York and other points soared aloft in an effort to discover the downed craft, or possibly its rubber lifeboats with survivors.

The missing flying boat was piloted by Ensign G. N. Blackburn, naval reservist, of Lenni Mills, Pa., with Ensign G. W. Marson of Cambridge City, Ind., as co-pilot. The two were assigned to transfer the plane to Quonset Point after it had been based with the Navy's utility squadron at Norfolk for several months.

Defense Safety Issue Discussed

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today conferred with State public safety officials and leaders of the Legislature with regard to pending bills for co-ordinating public safety activities in Massachusetts in connection with the national defense emergency.

The conference was attended by Senator Angier L. Goodwin, Republican, of Melrose, President of the Senate; Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican, of Boston, Speaker of the House; Adjutant General Edgar C. Erickson, Major General Daniel Needham, Representative Elbert F. Bigelow, Republican of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means; Senator Arthur W. Hollis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Ways and Means; Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader in the Senate; Representative John E. Troy of Boston, House Democratic Floor Leader, and Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety.

Following the half-hour conference, the Governor issued a statement saying: "Phases of the future public safety program of the State as it relates to pending and proposed legislation were discussed."

'Split Tricks' Sought For Summer Jobs

Continued from Page 1

ing it possible for them to serve three meals a day.

Operators of summer amusement centers asked exemption from the law.

Mr. Hart, opening the summer hotel operators' case, insisted that the present law in the long run will raise expenses of Massachusetts summer hotels and make it difficult for these hotels to compete with similar establishments in other States. He contended that hotels cannot afford the double shift made necessary by the 10-hour "split-trick" law. He pointed out that the hotels are already suffering from the competition of summer camps and overnight cabins "mushrooming over the entire State."

A long line of legislators and summer hotel operators urged passage of the legislation, telling of hardships imposed both on worker and employer by the present law.

Industrial Centers Affected

Charles H. Brown, representing the Cape Cod Hotel Association, argued that the legislation injures the summer resort business and that recreation is one of Massachusetts' leading industries.

Mr. Thompson, the retail merchant leader, told the committee the present law works hardships upon stores and industrial centers like Fall River which find that the public still demands at least one evening a week in which to shop.

Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, said that only through the proposed exemption for mercantile establishments could the 61,000 retail outlets in Massachusetts operate profitably.

The legislation relaxing the 10-hour law was opposed by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. He proposed that a legislative study be made of all persons and interests affected by the law, that legislation be introduced to aid those unnecessarily hampered, and that "chiselers" should be strictly regulated.

Women Jurors Bill Defeated; Action on Coakley Issue Urged

Women may want to serve on Massachusetts juries, but for at least two more years jury service will continue an exclusively male duty or privilege in this state.

Unless the Massachusetts House of Representatives unexpectedly reconsiders today its action yesterday killing the bill to allow women to serve on juries, the legislation is smashed for the present biennial session.

The House roll call vote yesterday was 111 to 93 against the measure. During the same session, before killing the bill, the Lower Branch refused to eliminate an amendment requiring women desiring to serve on juries to obtain the written consent of their husbands.

The session was hilarious, as male members subtly ridiculed the legislation. Representative Edmond J. Donlan (D) of Boston, author of the consent amendment, urged the House to "serve notice on the feminists that a counter revolution is underway."

Chief supporters of the women jurors bill were the four women House members.

Impeachment — Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, today urged speedy action by the special House committee considering the advisability of instituting impeachment proceedings against Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, Democratic Executive Councilor.

A meeting of the House committee today following receipt of a Supreme Judicial Court advisory opinion that the Legislature has power to impeach an Executive Councilor, members of the committee started correlating facts and findings contained in the report of the special recess commission which investigated pardons and paroles in Massachusetts.

The special House committee was appointed some time ago by Speaker Herter to consider the charges made by the recess commission that Councilor Coakley procured pardons for hardened criminals.

The committee had not been certain whether a Councilor elected by the people of only one district was a State officer subject to impeachment by the Legislature. The court stated:

"We find nothing in the constitution or in decided cases or opinions of the justices indicating that such a constitutional officer as a Councilor is not an officer of the Commonwealth subject to impeachment by reason of the fact that he is elected by the people of a district and not by the people at large."

The tribunal also stated that both misconduct and maladministration need not be present to constitute grounds for impeachment, and that a Councilor may be impeached for misdeeds in a term prior to his present term.

Drunken hunters—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall signed a bill placing a $5 fine on hunters carrying firearms while intoxicated.

Income Tax — Massachusetts may eventually substitute a graduated income tax for the present flat rate levy.

The House in an unexpected move adopted an order for a joint convention of the House and Senate to consider a proposal for a constitutional amendment to establish a graduate income tax. To become effective, the Senate must also adopt the order, however.

The proposal was opposed by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law and legislators who warned less revenue might be produced. The leader for the measure was Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston, who pointed out that 40 states now have a graduated tax. He has waged a long battle for the legislation.

Gambling—While rejecting legislation to repeal legalized gambling on horse and dog racing, the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs approved a bill to allow dog tracks to operate in the afternoon if war is declared and blackouts are necessary.

Municipal Ownership—The Senate accepted, with the House, adverse committee reports on several bills to ease the way toward municipal ownership of lighting plants.

Slot Machines — The Upper Branch rejected a bill to place a $25 tax on slot machines to raise revenue for old age assistance.

"El" Deficit—Legislation to require payment of Boston Elevated Railway deficits by State Highway Fund money was thrown out by the Senate.

Nine G. A. R. Men Meet In Convention

To the tune of "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"—patriotic songs of 80 years ago—members of the Grand Army of the Republic were escorted to places of honor this morning at a joint meeting of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and the Auxiliary in the Hotel Bradford.

In Boston today to attend the Seventy-fifth Encampment of the G. A. R. these boys in blue—nine in number—represented the great army of nearly 150,000 men who left Massachusetts in 1861 to fight the battle for the preservation of the Union.

It was an inspiring sight as these veterans of an earlier struggle for liberty stood in front of the stage in the ballroom to receive the plaudits of nearly 500 members of the younger organizations. With the world once more engulfed in war it was a reminder of the sacrifices that have been made through the ages to preserve the rights and liberties that men hold most dear.

Nine Members Present

The nine members of the G. A. R. present today were: George W. Green, of Jamaica Plain; Dudley L. Page of Lowell; George A. Gay of Nashua, N. H.; John E. Bronson of Dedham; George N. Alden of New Bedford; Dennis Driscoll of Roslindale, Samuel Snow, William H. Burns and Charles E. Staples. All of these veterans were over ninety. Another comrade from New York State, now living in Medford, Chandler G. Ellicott, last member of the Hoods Post, Orleans County, New York, was also present.

Business of the meeting, held in the Oval Room of the Hotel, included reading of the report of Commander Page and election and installation of officers.

Officers elected by the Massachusetts Department of the G. A. R. for the ensuing year were Department Commander, Samuel Snow; Department Senior Vice-Commander, George N. Alden; Department Junior Vice-Commander, Charles F. Staples; Chaplain, William H. Burns; Assistant Adjutant General, George A Gray.

At the joint meeting this morning of the Sons of Union Veterans and the Auxiliary Judge Daniel T. O'Connell of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, himself a son of a Union veteran, said that the great debt America owes these veterans is recalled by a new call to the colors.

Calls for Patriotism

Declaring that today our national existence is hanging in the balance, Judge O'Connell called on members of the patriotic societies and all American men and women to notify the world that this country is united and prepared to face any exigency which may confront it.

Chairman of the joint session was Mrs. Mary E. Dow, Department President of the Auxiliary.

Business sessions, including election of officers, were held by both the Sons and Auxiliary during the remainder of the day. The Fiftieth Anniversary Banquet of the Auxiliary was scheduled for 6 p. m. with a joint reception and ball following in the evening.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Round table discussion of taxation: Prof. Charles Ramsey, leader. Open to the public for observation. New England Town Hall Conference Room, 264 Huntington Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, a gallery talk "Design in Textiles" by Mrs. Sayward. At 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Connolly Goes to Prison To Begin Serving His Term

John Patrick Connolly walked into the Suffolk County Courthouse today for the last time in many months as a free citizen. When he left the building where he served for several years as Clerk of Superior Civil Court he was in the custody of the law. He was en route to State's prison to serve a three to four-year term for bribery

Connolly entered the courthouse this morning with one last hope of obtaining a stay of sentence and a new trial. In court he pleaded his own case as a recognized attorney.

When the hearing before Judge George F. Leary ended, Connolly was on his way to prison.

Before he left, he handed the judge his resignation as a member of the Massachusetts bar, but Judge Leary refused to accept this, ordering Connolly totally disbarred instead.

Connolly left the county courthouse for State's prison in Charlestown this afternoon exactly a year after Judge Leary had handed down the three to four year sentence, April 8, 1940. In the ensuing months Connolly had sought practically every legal means to bring about a new trial. Until his final plea today he continued to affirm his innocence, always asserting he had not been given a fair trial.

The former clerk of courts, found guilty by a jury, did not go to jail alone. With him was William T. Conway, his associate, who was found guilty of bribery charges at the same trial. Conway was also remitted to jail today. His sentence, however, was less rigorous. He was sent to a house of correction for two years.

In court this morning, Connolly argued for nearly an hour for his motion for a new trial. He asserted that the jury's verdict against him for soliciting and accepting bribes was "against the evidence," and was not "sustained by the evidence," that justice had not been done, and that the jury "did not stand indifferent."

For seven days, he told the court, the State put in evidence that should not have been admitted. And during that time declared Connolly, addressing himself to Judge Leary, "you laughed at it—and smiled."

Judge Leary's rejoinder was immediate and emphatic:

"If you're going to argue on this motion you must stick to the points of law. I don't want you casting aspersions against me. If you do you'll be stopped."

Connolly replied he was assailing nobody; he merely felt he had been "wrecked and crucified."

Frederick T. Doyle, Suffolk County's prosecuting assistant district attorney, reviewed the entire case, asked the court to oppose a new trial and to execute sentence. The court "found no reason" to grant a new trial and directed that Connolly and Conway be committed to jail without further delay.

Low Cost Opera on Records Now Offered to Bostonians

Grand Opera—as sung by America's greatest opera companies—is now within reach of the lower income groups.

Phonograph recordings giving a condensed version of best-known operas were on sale in Boston today at prices as low as $1.69 an album, as Music Appreciation Projects, successor to the National Committee for Music Appreciation, launched its second educational venture.

It was the latter group which last year sold more than 1,000,000 recordings of well-known symphonic music at unheard-of prices, with nearly 100,000 being sold in Greater Boston.

Sales Begin Thursday

Edward T. Ingle, Educational Director of Music Appreciation Projects, was in Boston today in connection with the current sale. Mr. Ingle explained that the venture is intended to bring great music to 17,000,000 to 20,000,000 persons who don't ordinarily have a chance to hear it.

Recordings of two operas—"Carmen" and "Aïda"—are now on sale at Sears, Roebuck and Company with the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation as sponsor. Two additional albums will go on sale each Thursday until a total of 12 operative albums are available. The price ranges from $1.69 an album to $3.38, with three to six records in each case. Phonograph attachments for radio sets are also on sale.

Last year the Committee opened three special stores for the sales. It is believed this year's arrangement will be much less expensive.

Only "profit" from the venture, according to Mr. Ingle, is in the form of a percentage which is contributed in each locality to outstanding musical activities of that community. In Boston, the contribution will go to help finance the summer Esplanade concerts. Last year a total of $109,000 was contributed to such activities throughout the country, Mr. Ingle said.

Performers Not Identified

The singers and orchestras participating in making the records waived their usual royalty and for that reason their identity is a closely-guarded secret, Mr. Ingle went on. He did emphasize, however, that they include well-known performers of leading opera companies.

More active and widespread interest in music is expected to follow the work of the national organization, in Mr. Ingle's view. He cited the instance of Houston, Texas, where an earlier record of 2,500 attendance at symphonic concerts was eclipsed by an attendance of 4,500 at the season's opening concert after the Music Appreciation sale of last year.

That a vast field remains to be explored in the realm of public appreciation of music is indicated, Mr. Ingle stated, by the fact that less than 10 per cent of the total radio audience listens to the best known symphonic concerts on the air, according to surveys by the radio networks.

Freight Control Plan Looms

Recent withdrawal of four coastwise steamship services that formerly operated between Boston and Gulf of Mexico ports has diverted so much cargo to the intercoastal lines, in addition to a sizeable increase in freight offerings due to the defense program, that "regulated" control of the freight offered looms as a means of preventing congestion on the piers.

Freight shipments in excess of 1,000 pounds can no longer be accepted at the Boston and Providence terminals of the Luckenbach Line, unless they are arranged in advance, owing to cargo congestion already developing at the piers, it was explained today by John T. Sasso, district manager of the line at Boston.

Intercoastal lines operate to the Pacific coast by way of the Panama Canal and they are now being offered considerable freight that formerly went to Texas and the Gulf, where it was transshipped by rail to the west coast, it was pointed out today.

Beano Bill Strongly Opposed

Strong opposition to a bill to authorize the State Department of Public Safety to license operation of beano games in theaters was voiced today at a public hearing held by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

Mrs. Thomas F. Leonard of Worcester, representing the Worcester Better Films Council, charged that the measure indorsed a form of gambling, and that motion picture attendants would be influenced through theater beano to start gambling at beano games where larger stakes were involved.

Another opponent was Nomi Henes, manager of two Boston motion picture theaters, who said the Supreme Judicial Court had held this form of theater beano to be a lottery.

The bill was supported by George G. Solomon, manager of the Columbia Theater, Boston, who said that the State would realize $20,000 in annual revenue from such legislation. He told the Committee that beano games are being operated in Middlesex County motion picture theaters without the theater owners being licensed.

Fish Move Sunday? Means a Strike

New Bedford, Gloucester and Boston union fishermen would go on strike if the Massachusetts Legislature passed a bill allowing fish to be transported over the highways on Sundays, Austin J. Powers, Business Agent of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, warned the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs today.

Mr. Powers insisted organized labor is opposed to the legislation which was only favored by boat owners and dealers so that they may get rich quicker.

L. R. Hart, Manager of the Gloucester Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the bill, said that Gloucester is seeking fair competition in the New York market and that when fish is held until after Sunday it is impossible to reach the market on time to make sales.

The bill was also favored by Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen of Gloucester.

Tugwell Meets Harvard Group

Rexford Guy Tugwell, former New Deal "brain truster" and now "special advisor" to the Department of the Interior, flew to Boston this afternoon from New York for a conference with students at the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration.

Mr. Tugwell, Chairman of the New York City Planning Commission, will presumably discuss problems of city planning with the Harvard men. His remarks will be made off the record to a small group of limited students.

Budget Cuts Of $5,000,000 Are Discussed

State budget economies totaling more than $5,000,000 are expected to be urged by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations next Monday at a special hearing on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial budget and his proposed bond issues totaling $5,300,000 scheduled by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

The Federation, it is reported, will propose departmental economies totaling at least $1,000,000 and will recommend elimination of all or a major portion of the bond issue program.

The Governor's bond issue recommendations include $1,800,000 to match Federal highway funds in 1942 for road construction in Massachusetts, $2,400,000 for a new institution to house persons classed as criminally insane, and $1,100,000 for construction at various state institutions.

Reliable sources report that the Federation will oppose the $2,400,000 proposed institutions, the $1,800,000 road bond issue and possibly the other bond issue item.

In contrast to the gigantic meeting held in Mechanics Building two years ago by the Ways and Means Committee, when the Federation staged a visible demonstration of 5,000 favoring sharp budget economies, this year's Federation hearing wil be held at the State House without particular fanfare.

For several weeks the Ways and Means Committee has been conducting hearings on the budget items at which the department heads have outlined their needs for 1941 and 1942. During one of these hearings Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Taxpayers' Federation, outlined means of avoiding the $1,800,000 highway bond issue.

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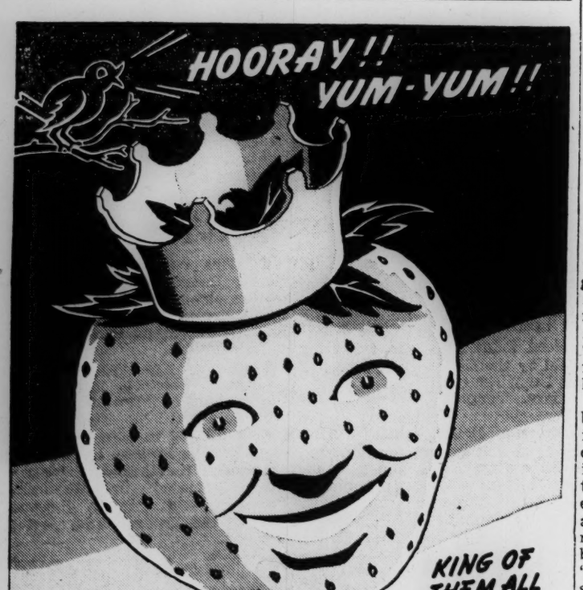
5-Year Outlay Of $3,432,000 By Brookline

A revised program calling for capital projects over a several year period was revealed today in the second annual report of the Long-Range Planning and Budgeting Committee of Brookline.

Prepared from proposals submitted by municipal department heads, the Committee now recommends the expenditure of $3,432,000 during the next five years and an additional $1,807,000 during succeeding years for construction.

The proposed annual outlay ranges from $786,500 in 1943 to $566,500 in 1946 and includes $777,900 next year, $727,000 in 1944, and $574,000 in 1945. To finance the program the committee proposes including in the yearly tax levies a total of $2,022,000 and borrowing $1,410,000 on permanent loans to be added to the Town debt and utilizing grants from the Federal and State Governments.

Proposed outlays for next year are: New Town Hall, $200,000; voting machines, $20,000; land behind Baker School, $18,000; renovating police station, $35,000; complete new police radio system, $8,000; Baldwin School addition, $120,000; sprinkler system and fire alarm connection in Pierce primary school, $9,900; resurfacing tennis courts for skating, $5,000; fancing, $3,000; Walnut Hills cemetery driveways, $3,500; drain, $2,000; land for fire station at Coolidge Corner, $32,500; new ladder truck, $22,000; fences for covered water reservoirs, $13,000; relaying water mains, services and meters, $40,000; new betterment streets, $60,000; street widenings and alteranaions, $50,000; drains and sewers, $75,000; Beverly Road drain outlet, $46,000.



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How Well-Dressed Soldier Looked

By a Staff Photographer; U. S. Army Signal Corps

U. S. Martial Styles Through Years

Top left—United States Army poster showing the seven styles of Army uniforms from the first Colonial Army of 1776 to Uncle Sam's soldier of today. Top right—Young John Sullivan of Chelsea, Mass., picks the latest model, as he points to the uniform of 1941 in the window display of Army uniforms at William Filene's Sons Company, Boston. Below—A long cry from today's khaki clad soldiers are these patriots of George Washington's Colonial Army of 1776.

Home Is the First School Asserts Patri in Lecture

Home is the first, the natural school, and a child's parents are the first and most natural teachers, declared Angelo Patri, schoolteacher and author, who addressed several hundred teachers and parents last night on the subject of "Your Child" at the Gardner Auditorium. "And the time has come," he said, "when we must throw the job of teaching children back into the homes where it can be done properly."

His lecture was one of the current series "This Changing World of Ours," under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education, University Extension courses.

"It is the daily example of the father and mother that counts for most in the training of their children," Mr. Patri continued. "If you would have a good child, be a good man, a good woman, and never forget that upon the father and mother rests the responsibility for its welfare." A teacher's task is "hopeless" if parents shirk their responsibilities to their children, he added.

"Children need not to look—but to do," Mr. Patri emphasized in recalling that 200 years ago children were using their energies in a substantial way. Teachers, today, are trying to capture the enthusiasm and ability of children, and to tie these up with their tremendous energy, so that they may be doing something worth-while. "Too much of our present school system is sheer waste," he continued, recalling that during the last year 750,000 young people were before the courts of the United States for major crimes. Education, he added, has given way too much to movies, the radio, and to "funnies" that were not funny.

The schools are trying hard to make up for the so-called shortcomings of home life. "It can't be done!" he declared. The future of America must depend, not wholly upon our schools, fine as they are; not entirely upon our churches, devoted as they are; but upon the stanch and sturdy strength of the idealism of the fathers and mothers of American children. "The home is the cornerstone of national strength," Mr. Patri declared.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 9
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Ballet Music; News in English; Messages of the World Association; Hungarian Songs. National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English; Report. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Songs of the South. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11.15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. L. Hodson. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m) and 11.73mc-25.6m.

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

7:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.

9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.

9:30 p. m.—Music.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBSO (11.87mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Marimba Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; Musical Moments.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentals; Vienese Ensemble.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; Entr'acte; Music Graphs.

Will Somebody

DONATE

a sofa or settee and two or three good chairs, to furnish room for War Relief work.

Write M. N. S.

237 Huntington Ave., Boston

Boston Store Traces History Of Army Attire

Army uniforms on the street are becoming so common nowadays that no one even stops to look any more, but Army uniforms in a window are another matter, especially when they represent an Army style show from the first elaborate Colonial's uniform to today's trim khaki outfit.

The display is proving to be a feature attraction that stops the hurrying feet of even the busiest Easter shopper at one of the Washington Street windows of William Filene's Sons Company this week. One hundred and sixty-five years of American history is represented in six major changes in the uniforms of United States soldiers.

Making Good Target

The elaborate Colonial's uniform of 1776 brings a chuckle, with its buff colored trousers, and brilliant red and blue swallow-tailed coat. Less elaborate, but quite as conspicuous, is the next figure of the patriot of 1812, with his white trousers and blue swallow-tailed jacket.

A less obvious target for the enemy was the uniform of 1848, with powder blue trousers and navy jacket, and simpler still the outfit of the soldier of 1861. But it was not until 1898 and the war with Spain that the Army adopted the khaki color.

The change was prompted by military necessity. The earth-colored uniform was less obvious to the opposing army. British troops learned this in India, finding that their white uniforms made them excellent targets, whereupon they dipped their suits in muddy water to make them the same shade as the roads along which they traveled.

Smart Uniform of '41

Today's soldier is much more smartly tailored than his predecessor of the World War, according to the authorities. And for those who are close observers the changes in the uniform are quite apparent. There's no more of those ungainly puttees of 1917. Today's soldiers wears regular trousers in ordinary maneuvers with high, heavy boots for marching.

There are lapels on the coat, too, instead of the old stand-up collar, and a black tie is a neat finishing touch to the khaki shirt. The material is much superior, too, it is said, to the goods used in the World War outfits.

The display which was installed by Filene's in commemoration of Army Day in New England, on April 7, will continue through the week.

Manchester Site of Shoe Union Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—While Manchester's largest industry—the shoe industry—is receiving defense orders a movement is underway to organize the shoe workers of the city.

The Boot and Shoe Workers Union of the American Federation of Labor has opened a local office and George T. Douglas, General Organizer and General Auditor of the union, has been sent here from Boston to take charge of the membership drive.

Mr. Douglas declared, "We have been approached at different times by many Manchester shoe workers with the request that we come to Manchester and establish organization.

"We know that the Manchester workers want to organize, and want union representation, and certainly they need the help that a union can give them. . . . Our policy always has been and is now, a policy of industrial peace with protection for the worker."

Vermont Forecasts Revival Of Champlain Boatbuilding

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 8—Revival of boatbuilding which once flourished along the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain seems a definite possibility as an outgrowth of the national defense program. A movement started by Mayor John Burns of Burlington and interested citizens has already resulted in action and Lieut. Commander L. M. Smith of the United States Navy, acting as an inspector, is completing a survey of the facilities offered for construction of boats 100 feet or less in length.

Boats have been built on Lake Champlain since before the Revolutionary War and in the early years of the eighteen hundreds the industry reached considerable proportions so that today water-soaked piling and decayed pier-heads dot the shoreline in scores of places from below the Crown Point Bridge to the northern waters of the Great Back Bay, mute testimony of a vanished shipbuilding era.

In the heyday of boat construction on the Lake most of the craft was for use on the Lake itself. Today outlet from Champlain is possible through the canal at Whitehall, N. Y., and on down into the Hudson River. Northward small craft can make its way to Montreal and the St. Lawrence via the canal and the Richelieu River.

There has already been a revival of boatbuilding on Lake Champlain in recent years due to an increasing demand for craft for recreational purposes. The influx of pleasure craft into Lake waters which started back in the halycon days of the late '20s, has continued during the past decade. Slowed somewhat by the depression of the early '30's, during the last few years there has been a renewed stimulation of recreational boating.

Demand for facilities for checking and servicing visiting cabin cruisers and small yachts has been met by various municipalities adjacent to the lake's shores. The city of Burlington has perhaps shown the most progress and initiative in meeting these demands.

In addition, several small boatbuilding concerns have been meeting a steadily increasing demand for small craft of the pleasure and fishing types. Many of the small-boat designers and builders who gave up their jobs when the demand fell off during the early part of the decade are now back at work and others are available should a demand for their services develop through the national defense program.

In fact, it is said, this is one of the important points in favor of opening national defense shipyards on the Lake. Adequate labor is available and absence of labor troubles is practically assured. Carmi G. Comings, of Barre, President of the American Federation of Labor in Vermont, the dominant labor organization in this State, has already gone on record against strikes in defense industries. Recently his published demand upon Representative Charles A. Plumley urged immediate action to curb strikes in defense industries.

There are ample facilities for boatbuilding at Burlington. Lake Champlain stretches away to its greatest width here, approximately 10 miles to the New York shore. Lumber-yards and machine shops are adjacent to the waterfront and the tracks of the two railroads serving Burlington run into the city along the lakeshore providing needed rail transportation while seaborn freight may also be delivered by barge.

While the survey is in its initial stages, Vermonters are hopeful that Lake Champlain may again see a return of the boatbuilding glories of earlier and equally historic days.

Appropriations Bill

Vermonters must loosen the purse strings to the extent of at least $21,782,591 to meet anticipated expenditures of the next two years. This was the amount of the appropriation bill presented to the House of Representatives as it entered last night (Monday) what it is hoped will be the last week of the biennial session of the General Assembly. This amount was approximately $95,000 less than the budget submitted earlier in the session by Gov. William H. Wills but bills still to be acted upon, carrying appropriations in varying amounts, may yet swell the total to the $22,000,000 mark or over.

The bill carries general funds appropriations totalling $4,957,285 for the first fiscal year and $5,132,635 for the second year.

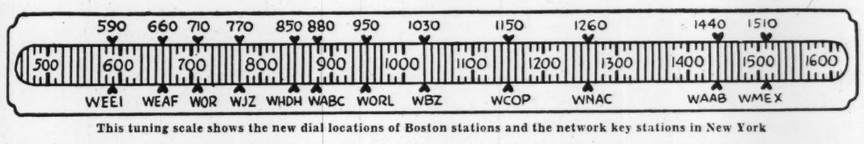
Other appropriations pledged funds for highways and fish and game purposes bringing the total up to $10,494,317 for the fiscal year ending 1942 and to $10,647,579 for the fiscal year ending 1943.

Supplementary appropriations already approved by legislative enactment this session, including the $600,000 State office building project, total $640,694 making the grand total more than $21,700,000.

Other slashes made by the committee reduced county funds by $10,000, cut the appropriation for co-operation with the Federal government from $50,000 annually to $45,000 the first year and $40,000 the second year of the biennial period, pared the annual appropriations for municipal courts $3,700, the Public Works Board $2,000 and the department of industrial relations $1,350. The budget for stationery and supplies was also cut $2,000 annually.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15	F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30	Food talk; "Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Recorded Athens News	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Musical programs	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts".	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas"	Cecil Golw's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Bess Johnson	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Novachord solos
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love bass; organ	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; "Jingaline"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Musical Programs	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Let's Dance"
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Mencken in	Richard Himber's Orch.	Serenaders: music	"Here's Morgan"	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	Marimba Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	Studio program
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs"	Sen. Tobey: "Convoys"	vocalists; chorus	"Selective Service"	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch; News	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Social Security talk
9:00	"We, the People":	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	David Cheskin's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Talk, Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30	"Invitation to	"Unlimited Horizons":	"Fibber McGee and	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	Learning"	drama; (P) news	Molly"; music	News Service	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Vice-President Henry A.	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Bruins vs. Detroit hockey	Five Star News
10:15	R. Adm. E. S. Land	Wallace	guests; orchestra	game	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Four Clubmen	Network sports	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"; comedy	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News: Sports	Network sports		Raymond Gram Swing	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News: music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Masterworks of	"Music You Want"	Local news; weather	from London	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music: records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	Religious Drama
11:45	R. Scott's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Religious Drama

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Talk; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Bandstand	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	About Us	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Lover's Lane	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	"Julia Blake"; drama	"Just About Time"	Choir Loft; organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Variations	Kathryn Turney Garten.	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Good Morning Cheer
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	Two Men and a Girl	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	The Dinning Sisters	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Young Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	Don Artiste, pianist	
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Battleship Commissioning	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Studio speakers	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Musicale	Musical Roundup	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Battleship Commissioning	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service		"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Home Folks Frolic	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Concert Hall of the Air.	"Light of the World"	William Shea, news	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Concert Hall of the Air.	"The Mystery Man"	U. S. Army Highlights	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Radio Garden Club	David Williams, songs
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	U. S. Navy Band	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Hal Grayson's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts",	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love, bass; organ	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Dinner Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Dramatization
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	"Easy Does It"; Paul	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama	Laval's Or.; vocalists	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00	"Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	New England Town Meet-	"Fireside Time"
8:15	ward G. Robinson	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	'How Did You Meet?': sk.	ing: "How Can We Pre-	WMEX Drama Shop
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	vent Strikes From Hin-	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	dramatizatn; News	night"; dramatic sk	and the Westerners	dering Nat. Defense?"	Bobby Hackett's Orch
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	Waltz Music	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	John Steele, news	Album
9:30	Baker; Portland	Quiz program with	"Mr. District Attorney":	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra	Jimmy Flynn; News	dramatic sketch	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Five Star News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Mrs. B. Harriman.	of Melody; recordings	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	"Whispering Smith":	Local Sports
10:45	News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports
11:00	News; weather	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Boake Carter, news	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Local Sports
11:30	Music"	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Adventures in Rhythm:	Religious Drama
11:45	Jerry Wald's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Religious Drama

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News radiocast by recording.

For Wednesday, April 9

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Legislative Hearings Set for Tomorrow

The more important legislative committee hearings at the Massachusetts State House tomorrow include the following:

Civil Service (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's recommendation for clarification of civil service laws.

Constitutional Law—(Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation for a constitutional amendment to prohibit assessment upon polls and real estate for State purposes.

Insurance (Room 407, 10:30 a. m.): Plan of Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, for equitable distribution of poor compulsory automobile insurance risks among all companies.

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Bill to reorganize the State Department of Conservation.

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Few in N. E. Escape Draft Due to Jobs

New England defense and military news in brief:

Few Job Deferments—Only three and one half per cent of Massachusetts' 500,000 draft registrants have been granted occupational deferments according to Lieut. Col. Roy C. Charron, occupational advisor for the State Selective Service System. He said that 36.6 per cent of the registrants had been classified in the Bay State and that about 50,000 have been placed in Class 1A.

Quota Still Short—The Boston induction station is still short 182 recruits in the draft calls issued to date, Selective Service Headquarters announces. Of 22 reporting yesterday seven were rejected by Army doctors necessitating more replacements.

Maine Call on Schedule—Induction of draftees under the tenth New England call which has been postponed from April 10, 11, and 12 to April 14, 15, and 16 in the five other states, because of the Jewish Passover and Holy Week, will be held as originally scheduled in Maine. Seventy selectees will report at the Portland induction station on each of the three days originally set, thus providing the State's quota of 210 men.

Firemen's Fund Aided — Officers and men of Fort Devens have donated $1,000 which will be turned over to the Brockton Firemen's Relief Fund, Lieut. Col. Paul Murray, Camp Commander, has announced.

Army on Display—With open house declared in most military cantonments Uncle Sam's new streamlined Army really went on display yesterday. At Camp Edwards 7,500 soldiers of the 26th Division passed in review before Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, his staff and officers of the Military Order of the World War. Camp activities went on as usual except for the parade to permit visitors to witness the training program in full swing.

At Fort Devens one of the largest week-day crowds ever to visit the cantonment saw a special display of mechanized equipment on the parade ground and were permitted to visit two buildings used for demonstration purposes.

Military Road Delayed—Construction of a proposed access road to Fort Devens, in Ayer, from the intersection of Routes 2 and 110, is being held up by refusal of the town of Harvard to petition the Worcester County Commissioners for the laying out of the road, Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, reports. The project includes a traffic circle and a divided highway to the Fort and is considered of first priority by the United States Army. Mr. MacDonald has called a conference of representatives of the towns of Harvard and Ayer, Worcester County Commissioners and the Army to settle the problem. Until the County Commissioners take the necessary legal steps after a town petition is submitted, no work can be done. The Commissioner said the Harvard Selectmen have refused to petition for the road on grounds the road will not benefit the town. The road, he stated, will cost the town of Harvard nothing.

Nantasket Boats Will Sail Again

One of Boston's favorite hot-weather pastimes—the harbor sail to Nantasket beach—will be available again this summer as a result of a sale of land worth $130,000, it became assured today.

Federal Court Judge Elisha H. Brewster approved a reorganization plan under which the Nantasket-Boston Steamship Co. will pay creditors with money from the sale of real estate to the Town of Hull.

The line went into reorganization last November and stockholders will meet Thursday to plan resumption of operations.

Holyoke Pigeon Proves 'Among the 'Also Flew'

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 8 (AP)—Raymond Downing is glad he didn't wait up for his homing pigeon.

The bird came back Sunday, one year after it started a pigeon race in Fonda, N. Y.

Exquisite Easter Gifts

Whether you want to send a particularly charming handkerchief, or a handsome luncheon set — Howell's is the place to choose gifts of real distinction.

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Seen at the N. E. Antiques Show

By a Staff Photographer

Wide Variety of Objects Are Displayed

Upper left—The dolls exhibited by V. H. Ford, Lynnfield Center, Mass., are not Miss Marylyn Miller's playthings, but she obligingly held them for the photographer. Upper right—In the collection of George S. McKearin, Hoosic Falls, N. Y., are these wood carvings of birds, shaped and gaily painted by an itinerant eccentric named Schimmel, who is said to have done them for board and lodging in homes where he paused in his wanderings in the 1880's. Lower left—Button collecting is growing in favor, these being some choicer specimens shown by George Pierce, Medford, Mass. Lower right—A small Heppelwhite sideboard was shown by Mrs. Margaret S. Hall of Brookline, with many other things. She has a summer shop at North Pembroke, Mass.

Air Transport Anniversary Is Celebrated

Gardenias beside each guest's plate, which were cut yesterday in California and shipped by air to Boston, epitomized in their small, social way the progress in air transport at the Aviation Luncheon given today by the Boston Advertising Club.

The luncheon celebrated the fourteenth anniversary this month of the inauguration of air service between Boston and New York.

Today, a comparatively mild one, was in sharp contrast with the scene just 14 years ago when early in the evening of April 4, 1927, three men and two women boarded a big gray Fokker transport plane at Boston and were flown to New York.

It was a momentous occasion, for it really opened the first chapter in that thrilling story of the development of air transportation in the United States.

Not only was this the first scheduled passenger flight of American Airlines, Inc., but it was the first scheduled night passenger flight in America. And it marked the inauguration of regular air service to and from Boston.

A majority of the guests, including Ralph S. Damon, Vice-President of American Air Lines, and a group of airline stewardesses, came in by plane today.

Mr. Damon, who was introduced by Leonard J. Raymond, chairman of the meeting, who was one of the passengers on the first flight in 1927, said that larger planes flying at faster speeds and higher altitudes would come in commercial air transport following the war.

"Unquestionably the saturation point has been reached in the air at busy terminals like Boston, New York, and Chicago," Mr. Damon said. Larger equipment would take care of many more passengers on each schedule, he said, reducing the number of extra sections but not curtailing the frequency of the flights.

Today, even in the very early hours of the morning, there are never less than nine of his company's planes in the air somewhere between the coasts, Mr. Damon said. This figure builds up throughout the day as traffic increases until between five and eight in the evening a maximum peak of 55 American Airlines planes in the air at the same time is reached.

There are only six major railroads, Mr. Damon said, whose dollar volume of traffic exceeds the dollar volume of America's largest airline. During 1940, his company served 500,000 free meals during flights and an average plane flew about 1,200 miles daily, an average 8-hour flight, leaving the other 16 hours for the valuable service of maintenance, he said.

Worcester Wage Raise

WORCESTER, Mass., April 8 (AP)—A ten-cents-an-hour increase to its 1,000 employees in its plants in Worcester, Akron, Ohio, and Los Angeles, Calif., was announced today by Charles D. Johnson, President of Johnson Steel & Wire Company, Inc. It will be retroactive to April 1. Between 700 and 800 are affected here.

Could Army 'Dobbin' Only See All It Takes to Replace Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass., April 8—Everybody knew how important "old Dobbin" was to Uncle Sam's former Army, but few realized how many different kinds of motor equipment would be necessary to take his place when he was mustered out in the name of streamlining and progress.

There is not a horse or horse-drawn vehicle at this bustling military cantonment today. When the 26th Division was unhorsed, so to speak, several years ago to become a mechanized organization, motor vehicles of sundry shapes and sizes were issued to take the horses' place. Today there is a motor vehicle for practically every job that has to be done here.

Some of the Substitutes

The smallest type of all, and this is now being superseded by a later development, is the motor cycle.

Then there is the light passenger car. It carries five passengers and is used to convoy officers from place to place in camp or in convoy, over improved roads, on missions which might be military or not, as the case happens to be.

Another type now utilized by the Army is the so-called station wagon. It has a steel body and glass windows and is much better than the former type which had isinglass windows and wooden bodies.

The command car is still another type which comes in three models all made on the same chassis. These have replaced the older type of "staff car," or "swan boats," as they were called, which were built larger and higher and appeared much more unwieldy. The new ones can be used over rough ground and are excellent for mobility but are hard riding. They are equipped with a map board and compartments for range finders, telescopes, paper and other supplies that would be needed by officers on a reconnaissance. This is the type of car which actually replaces the horse formerly used in reconnaissance by the cavalry.

Hail to the "Jeep"

The "Jeep" is a smaller car, with the hood whittled down in front which gives better visibility to the operator, a canvas top and side curtains. It resembles a cat with its back arched.

The "pick-up" truck is a light, ¾-ton vehicle, built on the same chassis as the command car and is designed to transport infantry weapons, machine guns, light and heavy mortars, anti-aircraft guns and their ammunition.

The ordinary truck, seen around here in large numbers, is the 1½-ton truck which is being replaced, or will be, as soon as possible, by the 2½-ton four-wheel drive affair which will be used widely by the field artillery equipped with the smaller caliber guns. These trucks, both 1½ and 2½ tons, have attachments by which the guns are drawn along behind them and they are often used, too, in transporting small bodies of infantry or special troops, in a hurry.

The prime mover is a large truck with an abundance of power and pulling ability. In quartermaster parlance it is a "six by six," meaning that it has six wheels and all six wheels are power driven. Four of its wheels are double or twin wheels with two tires each so that altogether it has 10 tires on its six wheels. It drags the heavy guns of the field and coast artillery (AA), it transports men when the need is great, it transports supplies of all kinds, too, and by removing the top structure of the body and substituting another type, it can be used in almost any kind of heavy transport.

Then one sees the ambulances rolling quietly around camp. They are a big improvement over the World War type, being larger, easier riding and better equipped. Vehicles which are gasoline driven but which, because of their type, can be classified as special, include the "bull dozers," of which the engineers have two.

An automobile and truck repair unit is assigned to each service company which rolls with the convoy and from which tools and supplies can be taken for small or simple repairs to the rolling stock. The quartermaster regiment maintains a larger rolling repair shop than these with the service company.

"Glass Wagons," Too

"Glass wagons" grace the truck park of the Ordnance Company. These are mobile repair shops with glass sides (for light) which are equipped with lathes and other machinery for the more advanced or intricate necessary repairs that must be made.

The little "blitz" car is an innovation in cars which has not, as yet, been delivered in quantity to any camp. From descriptions one can say it holds three men beside the operator, is narrower than the ordinary passenger car and has an over supply of power and speed. It can go over rough terrain like a jack rabbit and skim along the roads like a deer. It is much more useful than a motorcycle because of its passenger carrying capacity. It will be used extensively in hasty reconnaissance work and scouting generally.

There are no more rolling kitchens, or "soup guns," as they were called 24 years ago. The Army now has gasoline ranges which fit into the 2½-ton trucks and these supply the hot food to men on the march, on maneuvers, at the target ranges or whenever they are long distances or hours from their bases.

Each battery has its reel trucks for telephone wires, equipped with winches to pull guns out of holes and mud or off a stump where they might become stuck. Of course there are many little cubby holes and tool holders for the storing of necessary equipment.

All of which means that today it is gasoline, oil, grease and tires that are called for in the Army instead of hay, oats, mash, and horseshoes.

Make School Of Westfield, Lundgren Plan

Changing the Westfield Teachers College into a State vocational school for training defense and other workers was recommended today by Senator Harold R. Lundgren (R) of Worcester, Chairman of the special commission named by the last legislative session to investigate possible closing of some of the Commonwealth's nine teachers colleges.

Senator Lundgren charged that "false economy" had so reduced appropriations to the teachers colleges that some could no longer give the standard of education they should. He said that in a highly industrialized area such as Westfield the demand for vocational education, stimulated by the availability of defense jobs, had overtaxed available vocational schools in the district.

Opening of additional training facilities would be of more benefit to the community, Senator Lundgren suggested, than turning out more teachers, for the teaching field is already well supplied.

Thomas M. Joyce, of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations advised the Legislative Committee on Education, which delved into teachers college affairs today, to put the alternatives of opening or closing, or combining teachers colleges into the hands of the State Commissioner of Education. The Commissioner, Mr. Joyce insisted, is the one best qualified to determine the need for teachers colleges in the various localities.

The teachers college hearing drew a throng of about 250 persons to the State House. The issue came to a point two years ago when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall advised closing four of the State's nine teachers colleges.

Representative Donald A. MacDonald (R), of Springfield, opposed changing the Westfield school to a vocational training center, asserting that "after this defense effort is over, skilled mechanics will be worth a dime a dozen."

Rutland R. R. Taxes Less

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 8 (AP)—A $2,000,000 reduction in appraisal of the Rutland Railroad—from $6,064,000 to $4,064,000 was announced today by the State Board of Tax Appeals. The new valuation means the railroad will pay only $40,640 in State taxes, instead of $64,640.

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Wide Variety Of Exhibits At Antiques Show

The Antiques Show running through Friday at Copley-Plaza Ball Room arouses some memories. It seems but a few years ago that an exhibition of antiques was something of a society event, at which little appeared except very choice and usually costly things. These the average visitor was happy in having a chance to see, but without any hope of owning.

Now a dozen of these dealers' fairs are held where a single one might have taken place then. But the character of the display has changed. For one thing, more types of articles are being collected now, smaller things at much lower prices. Pressed glass of Sandwich and other makes, some of it but little older than the present century, has doubtless the greatest number of followers.

Dolls have long caught the attention of a few enthusiasts, but just now the number seems to be considerable. Buttons seemed at first to be a rather childish interest, but it has developed in a surprising way and some of the finer varieties have artistic qualities which might interest people of special discrimination.

Anyone who has followed these shows from their beginning may have to discover new angles of interest to find his earlier pleasures repeated. But if he makes the effort he will be repaid. Such articles, for example, as beautiful Wedgwood plaques bearing processions of classic figures, shown in one booth, might open a whole new vista of interest and pleasure.

Paper weights, which many of us have thought of as merely charming ornaments, have taken on a new importance with the publishing of Mrs. Bergstrom's handsome volume on the subject. Some choice examples of this art were displayed by Mr. Tilden of Northboro, with other fine glass.

Early American glassware is no recent object of search, but it may have a much livelier appeal than ever to those who see the examples brought by George S. McKearin, who shows also some unique examples of Bennington ware.

Several of the things just mentioned may not seem low-priced, but compared with the choice mahogany or rare old pine and maple furniture, their cost would be modest. Certainly whether a person is a potential buyer or merely an interested spectator a visit to such an antique show is certain to hold much of pleasure. Nearly all early American arts are represented—the silversmith, the pewterer, the weaver, the rug maker, the potter, the wood carver, the metal worker—all these and many others have produced the handiwork which is brought together here and displayed with excellent taste—**C. G. B.**

Fall River Pay Rolls Soar

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 8 (AP)—Industrial pay rolls reached a total of $832,686 last week, the highest since 1929, a group of Fall River banks reported today. The total was an increase of $45,395 from the preceding week.

Call for Five-Cent El Fare Made by Boston City Council

With tongue in cheek, the Boston City Council last night voted to demand reduction of the 10-cent fare on the Boston Elevated Railway to 5 cents "within the limits of the City of Boston."

Several Councilors later admitted to reporters that the proposal was impractical and amounted to a hoax on the public. Councilor Henry L. Shattuck of the Back Bay, lone dissenter, pointed out that pay rolls alone cost the Elevated 4 cents a ride, and declared it would be impossible to reduce the fare without cutting pay rolls or increasing the deficit levied on taxpayers.

Councilor Philip Austin Fish of Dorchester sponsored the order, which amounts only to a piece of advice to the El trustees, having no force of law.

Councilor Fish charged that the Boston Finance Commission's recent report on the Elevated, compiled by Timothy F. Callahan, showed "fake" deficits, and that the road could actually make money with a 5-cent fare. He did not say whether he had read the report.

Councilors Shattuck argued that even if accounting changes recommended by Mr. Callahan were made, the El would still have a $1,000,000 annual deficit with a 10-cent fare.

The Council spent much of its time debating the social implications and religious aspects of J. P. Marquand's new novel "H. M. Pulham, Esquire." Last week the Council asked Police Commissioner Joseph Timility to ban the book, which his department subsequently refused to do. Councilor Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury charged that the subject was none of the Council's business and urged that all such orders be referred to the rules committee, a particularly dusty "shelf." His order urging such a policy was so referred by President William J. Galvin.

Despite his charges that subversive activity is being carried on in Boston by the German consulate here, City Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb's order requesting the State Department to close the consulate was referred to the rules committee.

The Council adopted an order asking City department heads to grant leave with pay to all employees of the Jewish faith during the Passover holiday. It then adopted an order asking leave with pay for employees of the Roman Catholic faith during Holy Thursday and Good Friday. These orders are advice to the Mayor and have no force of law.

University Head Named

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Dr. Paul F. Douglass, member of the Vermont State Senate, was elected President of the American University last night.

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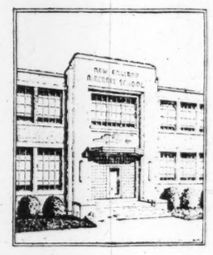

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Hilding W. Carlson
President.

by
Roland Hall Sharp
Latin-American Expert of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Sharp is now in South America, one of three newspaper men guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in its good-will tour of Latin America. He writes his observations of current developments in Pan-American relations from a background of five previous trips for the Monitor; and his articles will be valuable in correctly estimating what our Southern neighbors mean to our national welfare.

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Boston Wary of Overconfidence Against Detroit—Red Sox Outfielder Wants to Play

Bruins Hope to Take Wings For Second Win of Series

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fleeting memories of the recent series with Toronto were swirling around the Boston Bruins today, grim reminders to beware of overconfidence as they awaited the second game of the Stanley Cup final with Detroit Red Wings at the Garden tonight.

Possibly with the injuries to Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, and Mel Hill, plus the enforced absence of Bill Cowley, there is no need for the Bruins to be concerned about overconfidence. Yet this series up to now has paralleled the one with the Maple Leafs so closely that a repetition of that second game with the Leafs is not in the realm of the improbable.

A review of the start of these two play-offs finds that the Bruins won both opening games and scored three goals in each one. In neither game was Boston behind at any time, although each contest did produce its tense moments Against Toronto the Bruins lost Cowley and Bauer, while against Detroit last Sunday Schmidt was forced to leave the game, Bauer did not play and Hill hurt his arm.

Lost Second Tilt

Came the second game with the Leafs and the Bruins, supremely confident, sent a club of 13 against 15. Result: a 5-3 defeat. Tonight, although the Bruins will have 15 men in uniform, it is doubtful whether "Schmidty" will be able to travel at better than half speed, while Bauer's shoulder is still not right.

It would be wise for the Bruins not to be misled by the showing of the Red Wings Sunday, for it is not probable that they will again give such a poor exhibition. A tip-off as to how they can step up their performance came in the final 10 minutes, when they barely missed pulling the game out of the fire.

On the other hand it is just possible that the Bruins, with one game against Detroit under their belts, have gotten over their anti-climax feeling when the series with Toronto ended and they found themselves with another one to go. They were tired Sunday, they admitted so in the dressing room after the game. Dumart, for instance, declared, "I don't know what was the matter. I just couldn't seem to get up any pep."

Manager Jack Adams of Detroit intends to take every step to insure the Wings of an even break in Boston, an event which would swing the odds more in Detroit's favor with the next two games scheduled for the Motor City on Thursday and Saturday. He called a meeting of his players yesterday, asked them how they explained their listless first 50 minutes on the ice as compared with their blazing last 10.

For the Wings, Eddie Wares, who returned Sunday after being out of action a month, is again due to be a spectator, as he injured the same shoulder which originally forced him to the sidelines. In his place Adams is planning to dress Eddie Bruneteau, Mud's younger brother, although Eddie will probably not take Wares' place with Don Grosso and Syd Abel. Bill Jennings is scheduled to take over that job, with Bruneteau taking Jennings' place with Carl Liscombe and either Alex Motter or Connie Brown. The Wings will keep their third threesome of Syd Howe, Gus Giesebrecht, and Mud Bruneteau intact.

There is a distinct possibility that Adams at the last minute may put Motter back on defense, a position he used to play with Detroit . . . Both Bob Whitelaw and Harold Jackson are inexperienced and Motter might steady either one or the other . . . He did see some service at the blue line Sunday . . . Jimmy Orlando and Jack Stewart will be the Wings' starting duo, with Johnny Mowers in the net . . . Mowers has a slightly injured knee, and Adams has Floyd Perras along to step into the breach if necessary.

* * *

Schmidt, Bauer, and Hill were visitors to their dressing room yesterday . . . Bauer got dressed, shoulder pads and all, for a spin around the ice by himself . . . There were no nets up, but Bobby picked the corners where the strings should have been. . . . "They didn't lay a hand on me, I was too fast," he kidded Schmidt when he came back to the room.

* * *

Mel Hill was musing over Detroit's purchase of Dutch Hiller for delivery next season . . . "I used to play with him when we both were amateurs," he said . . . "His main trouble is temperament, and he is too much concerned with imaginary injuries."

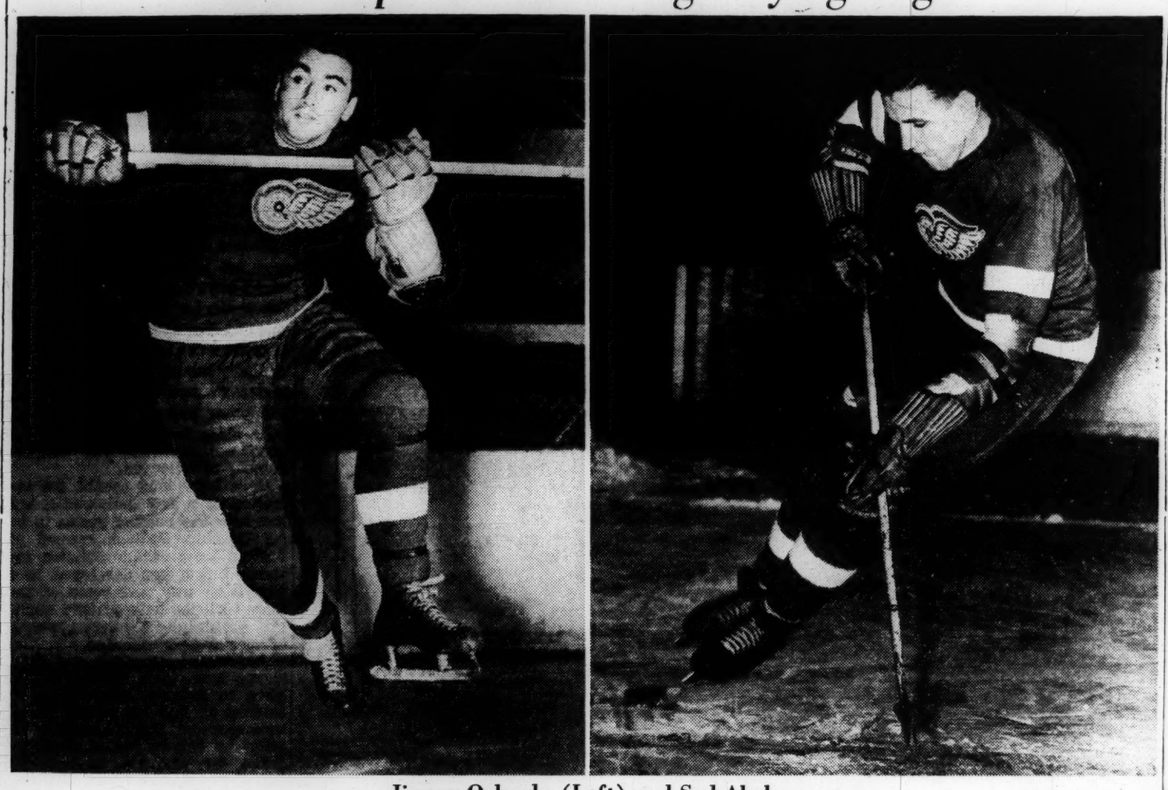
* * *

A special train will be waiting at South Station tonight for the Bruins and Wings, who will travel together but several cars apart to Detroit . . . The special will leave just as soon as the players and official party are aboard . . . Walter Brown, Manager of the Garden, intends to see the play-offs through . . . He saw his first play-offs away from home in the Toronto series.

* * *

Approximately 500 reserved seat tickets went on sale—or it is enough just to say that they went—at the Garden this morning . . . A crowd of around 15,000 is expected for the game . . . Bill Cowley will accompany the team to Detroit, and although he has high hopes of playing there in the second game, it is doubtful if he will appear in uniform before the fifth game back here a week from tonight . . . If the series goes that long, Win Green will be able to see his Bruins . . . Win, regular trainer, has been with the Red Sox in the South.

Have Kept the Red Wings Flying High



Jimmy Orlando (Left) and Syd Abel

These two players, Forward Syd Abel at the right and Defenseman Jimmy Orlando at the left, had much to do with the surge of Detroit Red Wings over Chicago Black Hawks and New York Rangers to meet Boston Bruins in the final series of the Stanley Cup play-downs. Abel was second only to Syd Howe in scoring for the Wings over the regular season, while Orlando's aggressiveness and style of play at the blue line has kept the Detroit sextet from losing many a hockey game.

Teddy Williams Anxious To Start Regular Season

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"I'll be in there next Tuesday against Washington if they'll let me, and you know it!" boomed Teddy Williams over the phone late this morning. "It wouldn't be smart for me to think about the Saturday and Sunday exhibitions with the Bees. But I'll do my best to be ready for the regular-season opener a week from today."

The star Red Sox left fielder, who injured his right ankle about three weeks ago in a Grapefruit League encounter at Sarasota's Payne Field, was reminded that some ball players in the past have been known to welcome injuries, so that they might get paid for loafing on the sidelines.

'Not This Boy!'

"Not this boy!" shouted back Williams over the wire. "I've never played ball that way and I never will. If the 'Doc' and Eddie Collins say it's all right for me to put on a uniform, you can stake your last dollar that I'll be around!"

We asked the popular young slugger if he thought he was getting around any better today than he did in the South, before leaving the team.

"Well, I think so," Teddy answered, with an air of confidence. "I'll tell you. When I move in a straight line, either running or walking, I'm all right. But I don't do so well when I try to stop quick, or make a quick turn. I can hit all right. At Birmingham the other day I hit a couple of balls over the fence in batting practice. I know I can swing a bat all right, if I can only get around the field fast enough."

Miss His Power

The Red Sox need the punch Williams supplies at the plate if they are to make a fast getaway in the 1941 American League pennant race. Pete Fox and Stan Spence, who are ready to fill the vacancy if Teddy is not allowed to dress next Tuesday, are good hitters and perhaps defensive improvements over the lanky youngster from California. But few sluggers in the majors can match Ted's distance power, and no team could lose it without having a noticeable letdown in its offense.

There is a suspicion in this corner that Williams will be available for duty sooner than most critics think. In the first place, the boy did a lot of walking in Sarasota after that bad slide into second base against Newark. He had bought himself a new Colt pistol and each afternoon visited a Sarasota shooting range, where he stood and walked for two hours or more, testing his eyes and aim. He could hardly have done this on a serious injury. And in the second place, Teddy loves to play baseball so much it will take a team of horses to hold him back once he gets the nod from the Red Sox management.

Spence In Center

Out of the South, where the Red Sox are touring, comes a hint that both Spence and Fox may open the season Tuesday, in the event that Williams is sidelined. Fox would take Teddy's place in left and Spence would give Dom Di Maggio a rest in center. Little Dominic has been fighting a batting slump all spring, despite the fact that his fielding has been great. Joe Cronin hinted yesterday that he might give the boy a chance to shake his slump against the Bees over the week end, and that if he didn't succeed, might give him a rest for a couple of days next week.

In Spence, the Red Sox have one of the best reserve outfielders in the American League. A line hitter, he seldom connects for the circuit, but has the power to drive for two and three bases. Stan is a good judge of a fly ball, has the speed to cover the wide middle field and has one of the best arms on the club. It is often said of a reserve that he would be a regular on two or three other clubs in the league, and that can be said with authority in the case of Spence.

Cronin remains silent on his opening-day pitcher. Obviously, Lefty Grove will not be ready, thereby throwing the situation into a mild case of confusion. Writers following the Red Sox are inclined to favor either Mickey Harris or Earl Johnson, because they are left-handers and because southpaws are often effective against the Senators. However, it is also true that Mike Ryba and Woody Rich have been Cronin's best pitchers in the Grapefruit League.

Ted Williams

Keystone Sack Only Position Not Filled Now

Only one infield position is really open on the Northeastern varsity baseball team, as yesterday's turnout of candidates would indicate. When Coach Herb Gallagher called the role, only one man answered for shortstop, one for third base, and two for first base.

But for second base, Gallagher counted eight noses. That is the spot open, and from the looks of things, it is wide open. Mike Azzone of Belmont, who played three years as a regular at Chelsea High and made the Husky freshman team last spring, is the leading light, but he will have plenty of competition.

Joe Urban, who played on the freshman team three years ago, has returned to the game and wants a shot at the spot, while the smooth-fielding Charlie Swift of Taunton, a varsity reserve last year, also is very much in the battle. Swift, while not a potent hitter, came through well in the pinches last year.

A pair of team-mates on the sophomore line in hockey, Mike Fernberg and Bill Hutchinson, signed up for the same second base spot, as did Ed Steacie, Ben Kaplan, and Tersino D'Engenio, all more or less unknown quantities.

The rest of the infield is known. At shortstop, the veteran Al Pajonas will give major league scouts another eyeful. A sophomore, Oscar Khederian of Watertown, has the third-base job all signed and sealed. Oscar was a unanimous all-scholastic choice for two years and set the Twin State League on fire last summer. First base is a toss-up between Walter Urbanik and Fred Antinarelli, both good boys.

Max West Always Offensive Threat for Stengel's Bees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan., April 8—It is not difficult to understand why Manager Casey Stengel refuses to part with Max West. The tall Californian frequently looks awkward in chasing flies, is caught asleep on the base paths and often lets perfect strikes go by without offering at them. But, despite all these defects, Max is always a threat at bat.

Back on April 3 the Bees were playing an exhibition contest with the Browns at Texarkana. For eight and two-thirds innings Elden Auker had held them to two hits and issued but one pass. Then in the ninth the submarine ball expert walked three batters to fill the bases.

Up to the plate strode West, who had failed to produce a safety in 16 previous times at bat, Max is most dangerous after a long famine of bingles.

Elden served up a pitch exactly to West's liking and the Coast youth whaled it over the right field wall for a grand slam homer, the first produced by any Boston player during this year's training season. That circuit clout on his 17th chance was worth considerably more in team value than six or seven puny singles would have been, proving that batting averages must be discounted.

The next afternoon at Fort Smith West crashed a homer off Vernon (No-Hit) Kennedy, but this time the bases were untenanted, so the melodrama was lacking.

Every confirmed National Leaguer has a soft spot in his heart for West because of his memorable performance in the All-Star game at St. Louis last July. The senior circuit had been humbled in that contest the previous year and had suffered nine straight losses in World Series combats. Its prestige was at such a low ebb that a number of writers scornfully referred to it as "the new minor league."

But Max helped to restore its majority by one terrific hit. The player who had been experiencing all sorts of difficulties in hitting for extra bases against curve ball pitchers in his own loop, hit one of Charlie Ruffing's fast balls over the right field barrier in the opening inning. There were two on at the time so Max's smash settled the fate of the battle and turned the tide for the National League. Inspired by West's wallop, the Cincinnati Reds ended American League supremacy, temporarily at least, by winning the World Series from the Detroit Tigers.

West was a distinct disappointment with the Bees in 1938, his first year in the majors, and also during the first half of 1939. In mid-summer of the latter year, however, he suddenly bloomed into a star and early in August collected six homers in the course of a week. After a triumphant individual tour of the West, he returned to the East and continued his blazing pace in both Brooklyn and New York.

Max obtained at least one round tripper in every city in the circuit, his grand total being 19. Only two were fashioned at the Beehive and these came the same day, June 5, against the Cardinals. That was one of the few afternoons the east wind was not blowing in from the Charles River.

At the close of 1939 West was one of the most sought players in baseball, every club in the National League save the Phillies bidding for his services. And the sole reason why the Phillies were not in the market was because they knew his price tag was too high.

With the exception of the All-Star game, Max went into eclipse in 1940, being far behind Chester Ross and Eddie Miller, both in extra base hits and runs driven in. As the result of this slump, Max wasn't so well liked by rival managers last fall, but if he repeats his achievements of 1939 this year, they will be clamoring for him again in the fall.

West might be almost as mighty a menace at the plate as Johnny Mize of the Cardinals if he used better judgment in selecting his pitches. He slams many bad balls for long distance, but permits many good ones to whiz by for called strikes. That is the real reason he is not a .300 hitter and fails to nudge more than 100 runs across the plate annually.

Star of Follies Traveled Many Miles in Career

During her career as a skater, Evelyn Chandler has traveled more than a third of a million miles, or just about 10 times around the world, and has used about every mode of conveyance except a bicycle to keep her skating dates. She appears at the Boston Garden Thursday when "Ice Follies" makes a four-day return engagement.

Miss Chandler's first ice appearance in Boston was for General Manager Walter Brown's first ski show. The show opened on a Monday night. Evelyn closed an engagement in Dallas, Texas, on Monday morning, hopped a plane for Boston, arrived at the East Boston Airport at 8:40 p. m., and was on the Garden ice at 9.

It isn't really Miss Chandler, at that. It's Mrs. Bruce Mapes. Bruce is Evelyn's skating partner in their doubles number. Miss Chandler is the fastest, most daring of female skaters. Her acrobatic routine done at such high speed is so risky that Evelyn has no imitators.

Most of her early exhibitions were on outdoor rinks. During her barn-storming career, Miss Chandler has traveled more than 350,000 miles by plane, train, bus, and auto On one occasion, during a blizzard, she was forced to travel from Duluth to Eveleth, Minn., by taxicab, and with the meter clicking all through a long round-about route because of the storm, the taxi fare amounted to more than the total amount paid by the cash customers.

Bees Rained Out

WICHITA, Kan., April 8 (AP)—After rain forced the first cancellation in their exhibition tour, the Boston Bees and the St. Louis Browns entrained for Topeka, last night. Dick Errickson was to start the 16th game of the series for the Bees there, probably against Johnny Allen. The series now stands Brown 8, Bees 7.

Park Baseball

The Boston Park Department WPA Twilight League baseball will open its fourteenth season on May 12, according to an announcement from Bill Mullen today.

Registration blanks have been sent out to the various managers in the league and are returnable Wednesday, April 23.

Guibord Wins Scoring Race For Third Straight Season

Although he played in only 59 out of the 72 games scheduled this season for the Boston Olympics, Paul Guibord of Melrose and Reading won the 1940-41 individual scoring race by a wide margin over his mates. This marks the third year in a row that the one time Dartmouth captain has topped the list.

Guibord this season won just about every scoring honor on the club. His 31 goals were high in this department, as were his 36 assists, and his total of 67 points was the highest ever compiled in a single season by a member of the Boston Olympics. Three times during the season just past, Paul turned in the hat trick—scoring three goals in one game.

Desrosiers Second

Second to Paul was Gerry Desrosiers with 26 goals and 23 points for 49 points, while in third place was Cliff Thompson, who in two short years has made himself one of the most valuable members of the team. Cliff scored 13 goals and had 24 assists for 37 points. Desrosiers, incidentally, has been runner-up to Guibord for the past three years, while Thompson has held down third place for the past two.

Interesting to note is the player who holds down fourth place, Frankie Spain. Frankie played less than half the number of games before he retired from hockey, yet bagged 15 goals and set up 20 more for 35 points. Close behind were Danny Sullivan with 34 points. Johnny Fitzgerald with 33, and Junie Stubbs with 30.

Of more than passing interest are the performances turned in by two Boston College youngsters who joined the Olympics well after midseason. Al Dumond and Ray Chaisson, both of whom will be in service uniforms next winter, played in only 20 games, yet little Dumond came through with 20 points and Chaisson with 17. And from the way these two were flying at the end of the season, they might have given Guibord a race for his honors had they been with the Olympics all season.

Altogether this season 44 players appeared in the red, white, and blue spangles of the 'Pics. This number includes four goalies—Vic Polich, Tom Moon, Johnny Meoli and Johnny Fischer. Polich played 64 games, Moon five, Meoli two, and Fischer one. The latter three all filled in for Polich when he had a run of injuries.

Thompson in All

Some of the boys appeared in only one game, a sort of brief try-out. Of all of them, however, only one—Cliff Thompson—appeared in every game. For a while it appeared as though Cliff would have to sit out a game when he ran up three major penalties, but the league changed its rule before Cliff's next game and his record was kept intact. Ty Andersen, Thompson's partner at the blue line and the one to whom the latter gives credit for his rapid development, was second highest in this department, having played 71 games. Al Yourkewicz was next highest with 69. The big Brockton boy also played in an Eastern League All-Star game.

In their first—and possibly last—year in the Eastern Amateur League, the Olympics placed fifth in the league race of 65 games. Their record in league play was 23 won, 36 lost, and six tied. Including exhibition and U. S. A. H. A. championship games, they won 26, lost 40, and tied six. Over the 72 games they scored 231 goals to 275 by their opponents.

A list of the individual scorers follows:

Individual Scoring

	Gms	Gls	Asts	Pts
Guibord	59	31	36	67
Desrosiers	67	26	23	49
Thompson	72	13	24	37
Spain	31	15	20	35
D. Sullivan	48	19	15	34
Fitzgerald	50	12	21	33
Stubbs	61	13	17	30
Jeremiah	44	18	11	29
Andersen	71	8	15	23
Dumond	20	11	9	20
Costello	34	13	5	18
Chaisson	20	10	7	17
Gelland	38	7	7	14
Barry	31	5	8	13
Walsh	27	6	6	12
Yourkewicz	69	4	7	11
Foster	12	5	2	7
Carvelli	12	4	3	7
Baronowski	26	4	2	6
Allen	21	3	3	6
Mec	8	1	3	4
Shaughnessy	6	2	1	3
Erickson	9	0	2	2
Garron	16	1	0	1
Martin	10	0	1	1
Splaine	9	0	1	1
F. Sullivan	6	0	1	1
Pryor	5	0	1	1
Buckley	1	0	1	1
McCarthy	7	0	0	0
Smith	4	0	0	0
Campbell	4	0	0	0
Ray	3	0	0	0
Snow	2	0	0	0
Fortin	2	0	0	0
Cardiff	1	0	0	0
Dugan	1	0	0	0
Roberts	1	0	0	0
Keough	1	0	0	0
Gordon	1	0	0	0

G. C.

Tonight's Play-Offs

By the Associated Press

(Stanley Cup)

National League

Detroit at Boston.

American League

Cleveland at Hershey.
(No games last night.)

Carroll Getchell Heads New Track Officials' Group

With Carroll Getchell of Harvard in the President's seat, a New England Track Officials' Association took shape at a meeting in the Hotel Lenox. The organization is designed to improve and promote track and field officiating throughout New England; to encourage young officials, and to help high and prep schools.

At the initial meeting, at which Getchell was named President, the other offices of the Association were distributed as follows: Oscar Hedlund, M. I. T., Vice-President; William C. Hultgren, Boston Y. M. C. A., Secretary; William Comins, Yale, Treasurer; and William Kenney of the New England A. A. U., Francis Niccolls of Cornell and Don Enoch of Newton High School, members of the executive committee,

Regular meetings will be held three times each year, on the first Thursdays in October, January and May.

Insignia Awarded To B. U. Athletes

Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics, has announced the Boston University awards in hockey, basketball, fencing and swimming as follows:

Hockey

Capt. Paul Brown, George Neilson, John Chambers, Bud Hines, William Shoemaker, Howard Blasenak, Henry Sullivan, Burt MacArthur, James Davidson, William Brown, Charles Sawyer, manager.

Basketball

Capt. George Pantano, James Cassidy, Walter Williams, George Radulski, Charles Thomas, Dudley Purbeck, Howard Mitchell, William DeMeritt, John Silver, Charles Dixon, Joseph Goldman, manager.

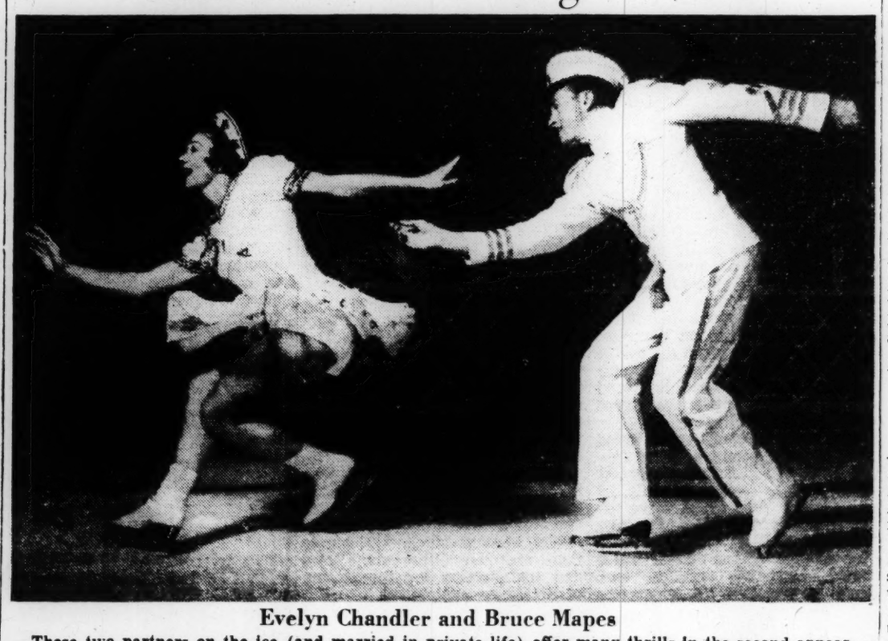
Fencing

Capt. Ralph Sarni, William Westcott, Philip Shir, Bert Miller, John Adamian, William Sellers, Armade Richards, Junius Zanger.

Swimming

Dudley Emerson, Robert Wheeler, Roy Heymann, William Landers, Albert Dawson, Capt. Gerald Burns, Morton Gladstein, Andrew Kelley, John Mara, Sven Wahlstrom, Charles Hobbs, Robert Karcher.

Featured Act in Coming Ice Show



Evelyn Chandler and Bruce Mapes

These two partners on the ice (and married in private life) offer many thrills in the second appearance of the "Ice Follies of 1941" which opens at the Boston Garden Thursday night and runs through Sunday with matinees Saturday and Sunday.

Toronto All-Stars Given Bonus Checks by Smythe

TORONTO, April 8 (CP)—Three members of Toronto Maple Leafs Hockey Club who made the Canadian Press first All-Star National League team have been presented with bonus checks of $2,000 each as a reward by the directors of the club.

The checks went to Goalie Walter (Turk) Broda, Defenseman Wally Stanowski, and Left Wing Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, who crashed the All-Star line-up, and another of the same size went to Wilfred (Bucko) McDonald, the big defenseman who came back from a minor league job to star on the Leaf rearguard.

The checks were presented at a luncheon given by the club directors and Manager Conn Smythe for the players. President F. W. Bickle said there had been general disappointment because the club had not captured the Stanley Cup, "but we will win it next year—of that there can be no question."

Presenting the checks to Stanowski, Broda, and Schriner, Smythe said that these sums brings the salaries of this trio up to $7,000 for the season. "It is their special award for having made the All-Star team," he said.

Noting that the three bonus winners all were from Western Canada, Smythe declared, "They will take their checks west of the Great Divide. Let that act as an awakener to you Ontario boys. See that you grab some of this extra money for yourselves next season."

Smythe paid tribute to Coach Happy Day and his predecessor, Dick Irvin, now coach of Canadiens. "Day did a magnificent job, but I think many of the players had absorbed hockey fundamentals from good old Dick."

Smythe concluded his remarks by saying, "We know now that we have to improve our team, and we will improve it." The players had given 100 per cent of their abilities to their club both in the regular season and in the play-offs, he said, "but against Boston we were up against a team that was stronger than I believed it to be."

Sox Home Runs

OWENSBORO, Ky., April 8 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox fashioned all of their tallies on home runs by Dom Di Maggio, Jimmy Foxx and Bobby Doerr yesterday while defeating the Cincinanti Reds, 5-2.

Doerr connected against Lefty Bob Logan with none on in the second inning and Di Maggio belted that same southpaw with Frankie Pytlak on base in the third inning. Foxx lashed one of Joe Beggs' offerings over the right field wall after Stan Spence drew a pass in the sixth.

Dunlap Defends North and South Golf Title Today

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr., six times winner, will defend his title in the 41st North and South amateur golf tournament, which starts here today, against a field that includes Richard D. Chapman, the National amateur champion. Dunlap is a former National titleholder.

Dunlap and Chapman were once schoolmates and they first began to play golf at this resort. For Chapman, who has never won the North and South, it may be the last big tournament for some time; he is in Class 1-A of the selective service.

Others in the field include William B. McCullough of Philadelphia, runner-up to Chapman in the National amateur; Frank Strafaci of New York, a former titleholder; Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, another former titleholder and Jack Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y.

Thirty-two players will qualify for the championship flight in the 18-hole qualifying round.

American Hockey Again Tonight

HERSHEY, Pa., April 8 (AP)—The Cleveland Barons get another chance to win the American Hockey League championship tonight. They play the Hershey Bears in the fourth of a five-game final play-off series for the title.

The Barons won the first two games at Cleveland, but the Bears walloped the Cleveland outfit, 4 to 0, here, Saturday night. If Hershey wins again tonight, the fifth and deciding game will be played at Cleveland on Thursday.

Brooks Cut Squad

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have sold six players to their Montreal farm club in the International League, but one of them, infielder Johnny Hudson, balked at the transfer. Hudson left the club to go to New York.

The others sent to the Royals were outfielders Joe Gallagher and George Staller, pitchers Steve Rachunok and Max Macon and catcher Angelo Giuliani.

N. S. W. Swimming Council Plans to Invite U. S. Mermen to Tour Australia

Several 'Down Under' Youths Are Showing Great Promise

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Leading United States swimmers will be invited to visit Australia at the end of the year if a New South Wales Swimming Council plan works smoothly.

Tours by American, Hawaiian, and European champions have been highly successful in this country. While the 1914-18 war was being fought, Duke Kahanamaku (Hawaii) swam 100 yards at Sydney in 53.8s., which has stood for 26 years as the record in Australia.

This January and February several young Australians have won races in record times for swimmers of their ages. N. S. W. Council Chairman, Leslie E. Duff, hopes to see them competing against Americans next season.

Rodney Button, 16, and Ken Sever, 14, have impressed Duff so much that he thinks either might easily develop into a world champion. His belief that they are at a suitable age to be developed by international competition is supported by facts.

Develop Early

The great Frank Beaurepaire, who set world records in 14 of his wins in Olympic and other championships, took his first Australian title at 16, and was champion of England at 17.

N. S. W. giant Andrew Charlton was 15 when he made his first world record (800 meters). To help Charlton's advancement, Johnny Weissmuller was invited to Australia. He was unable to accept, but Arne Borg (Sweden) came. Charlton benefited by the high-class competition and, at 16, won his first Olympic title at Paris in 1924.

Button has sprint swimming here sewn up. He was unbeaten at 100, 200 and 400 meters in the N. S. W. intermediate and senior championships. Our two leading coaches, Harry Hay and Terry Summergreene, regard him as Australia's best prospect for years. In his long, smooth arm action, and many of his movements, he resembles Charlton, and he is big for his 16 years.

Hay points out that Button is the youngest swimmer ever to win the senior sprint title of an Australian State (a majority in an interstate ballot has pushed national senior titles under until the war ends).

Though Button's fastest 100 meters is 1.2s. outside the Australian record (Bill Kendall's 60.6s), he is advancing so swiftly that his coach, Fred Millard, expects him to break a minute before long. Button's 200 time, 2m. 18.2s was 3.2s. slower than the Australian record by Jack Medica (U. S.), but he cut 10.8s. off his best time last season. In the 400, he improved on his 1940 time by 20 sec. and will do better when he polishes up his turning.

Diligent in training, Button swims two half-miles a day, in addition to working on the kicking-board to improve his ltg action. But Coach Millard is wary of "burning him out" and limits his appearances in competitions.

With Feet Tied

Until Ken Sever's swim in the Northern District championship in February, no Australian as young as 14 had broken 11m. for 800 meters. When this stocky boy won the N. S. W. junior 400 title officials said they could not recall a better swim by a lad of 14.

Sever looks all a-bustle in the water, with a quick round-arm action. He takes 60 strokes to a 50-meter lap, compared with 42 by Button. In training, Sever often swims a few hundred yards with his feet tied together, to strengthen his arm action. He was a toddler of four years when he learned to swim, and is coached by his father.

Button and Sever come from Singleton, on the Hunter River, one of several inland towns where swimming has boomed since first-class pools were built. In its learn-to-swim campaign in February, the N. S. W. Association gave 7,520 people instruction. Five priests, eight headmasters and 50 schoolmasters were among the voluntary instructors.

One town, Corowa, had no pool until the Rev. Mr. Duck rounded up a working-bee of residents to enclose part of the Murray River (Australia's Mississippi) with a wire fence. At Deniliquin, H. McLean often gives up his holidays to supportng the chins of struggling beginners in the river. In the last 20 years, he has taught 600.

Among Australia's best-ever crop of young swimmers is Jack Erwin, 15, national junior champion, who broke 66s. for 100 meters, beating Ian Donaldson (Victoria) and Robert Trend, 14, who traveled 3,000 miles from Western Australia for the race.

Ron Chapman (Bronte) has put up the unparalleled achievement of winnng three age-limit championships in three years and setting a new State record each time. Ron was 11 when he began this sequence. In choppy water in Bronte baths, Jack Campbell, 14, went close to one minute for 100 yards.

Two Bondi boys, Eric Reid, 13, and Russell Willett, 12, each clipped more than a second off State sprint records for their ages.

Seton Hall Making Greatest Bid in Penn Relay History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Seton Hall College, which has been making rapid strides in athletics the past few years with its excellent basketball, fencing and track teams, will make its greatest bid in the history of Pennsylvania's 47 years of relay carnivals, on April 25 and 26 when nine teams will enter as many championship events.

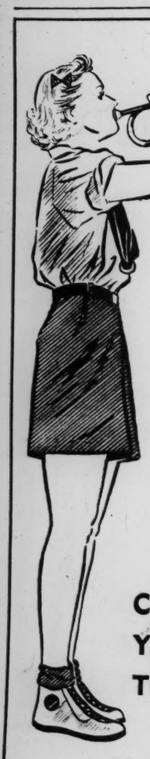
Last year the Seton Hall prep school team won four championships and the college freshman team won the one mile first-year title, the last named setting a record of 3.18.9. From this group Harry Coates, coach of the team, will select the athletes to run against the best college teams in the nation.

The events listed by Coates include the following: the one-mile class race, which Seton Hall won in 1940; the 440, 880, distance medley, sprint medley, one mile class B; two mile, four mile and one-mile college freshman.

Two of the athletes who helped to win the freshman mile race will be on one or more of the eight teams entered in the varsity races. They are Ted Janiak and Lawrence Dineen, who will run on the quarter, half and sprint medley teams. Frank Fletcher and Paul Plummer, members of the prep school teams that carried off so many honors a year ago, will run on the one-mile freshman team.

During the past winter relay teams representing Seton Hall won mile championship races in the Millrose, K. of C. and Penn A. C. games.

Western Maryland did not enter as many years in the carnival but it did continue its excellent record of competing each year in the Class B championship race by filing the names of Arlie Mansberger, Robert Sorenson, Charles Irwin and William Robinson.



CALLING YOU TO CAMP

Happy days are ahead for the girls and boys who attend Summer Camp! Typical features of camping include swimming, mountain climbing, riding, baseball, canoeing, crafts, art, tennis, and theatricals. Alert counselors are always at hand to instruct and lead.

Many camps of recognized standing advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. Camp advertisements appear on the Children's Page, Mondays and on the Young Folks' Page Thursdays.

CAMPING LEADS TO ACHIEVEMENT

Baker Not Concerned

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP)—The Detroit Tigers are northward bound with only a .250 team batting average to show for their spring training season, but Manager Del Baker isn't concerned.

"We've always been a hitting club," he said. "And we'll hit again. Fellows like Greenberg, Gehringer, York, McCosky, Higgins and Sullivan don't usually become banjo hitters all at once. We'll hit or I'll be the most surprised man in baseball."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

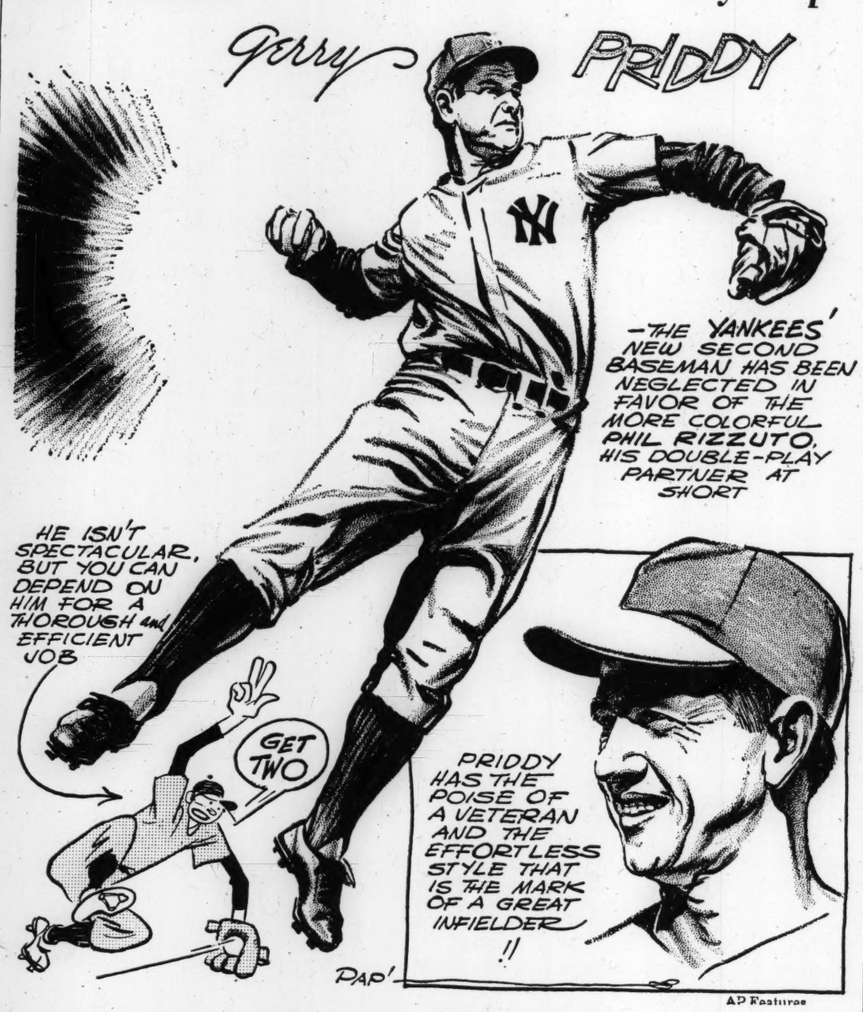
Today a Year Ago

British canceled plans for holding Walker Cup golf matches, because of war.

Five Years Ago

Detroit Red Wings set scoring record for Stanley Cup play-offs by defeating Toronto, 9 to 4.

Rare Rookie —By Pap'


Gerry PRIDDY
—THE YANKEES' NEW SECOND BASEMAN HAS BEEN NEGLECTED IN FAVOR OF THE MORE COLORFUL PHIL RIZZUTO, HIS DOUBLE-PLAY PARTNER AT SHORT
HE ISN'T SPECTACULAR, BUT YOU CAN DEPEND ON HIM FOR A THOROUGH and EFFICIENT JOB
GET TWO
PRIDDY HAS THE POISE OF A VETERAN AND THE EFFORTLESS STYLE THAT IS THE MARK OF A GREAT INFIELDER !!
PAP'
AP Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Bob Quinn Talks About Bees

Bob Quinn, the business head behind the Boston Bees, was talking about his ball club.

"We'll have a pretty good team," said the man who has spent a lifetime in baseball. "I'd feel better if we were stronger behind the plate and had another hard hitting outfielder, but our pitching has improved over last year and our infield—well, name me a better defensive one in the National League!"

The Bee prexy fumbled through the pile of mail on his desk, picked up an envelope and slit the top with an opener.

Ferrell Will Help

"Wes Ferrell is going to help us," he continued. "He'll be a lot better pitcher than the exhibition games suggest. He's faster than I thought he could be. Wes has never been a good pitcher in the South. I remember one year he was with the Red Sox. He couldn't get anybody out in the Grapefruit League, but in the opener against the Yankees he gave Joe Cronin a two-hit shutout.

"Babe Dahlgren is playing great ball for us," Bob went on, leaning back in his chair. "There isn't a better fielding first baseman in either league, I don't care what anybody says. At San Antonio he hit three home runs and two of them went close to 400 feet. He's anxious to show the fans that he's a top-notch ball player. And you know—he didn't like it a bit when one of those New York writers said he had not been a good defensive first baseman with the Yankees, because he had short arms. Babe took it so to heart he went around and measured his arms with those of other Bee players, and only Maxie West's were longer."

Sisti Better

How had the rest of the Bee infield looked to the prexy?

"Sisti is more settled at third base," Quinn pointed out. "He's had a full season's experience and shows it. He has more confidence, both in the field and at bat. He won't be so erratic this year. 'Bama Rowell's fielding has not been so good in the South, but Eddie Miller has looked very good. He'll be a much better shortstop this year. He's satisfied as far as money goes and I think having a fine fielder like Dahlgren on the other end of his throws is giving him more confidence."

What about the outfield?

"Well, Max West has hit harder this spring than I ever saw him hit," said Quinn. "He's been playing left field. That's the trouble—we have too many left fielders. When Ross comes back, Casey Stengel will have to do a little juggling. Casey is giving Earl Averill a thorough trial in center field. I know Earl will hit all right, but I'm wondering about his fielding. If he doesn't make it, we may have to use Johnny Cooney until a better man comes along. Anyhow, there aren't many better than John when it comes to running down those fly balls."

More Hitting

A couple of hours previous to the Hive visit, we had been in the Fenway Park office of Eddie Collins, and the general manager of the Red Sox had pointed out how much hitting clubs in California and Texas had been doing this spring, as compared with the better pitching in Florida and other parts of the old South.

"Ive noticed that too," said Bob Quinn. "Some of the Bees' games have ended in football scores. Manny Salvo pitched shutout ball most of the time at San Antonio, but has had his troubles since the club left Texas. It may be the short fences, or it may be something else."

The "something else" that Bob Quinn mentioned could be the weather, which has been poor in the Far West and Southwest this spring. Because of continuous inclement weather in those sections, perhaps the pitchers are behind their usual training paces. The better hurling in Florida may be explained by the better climatic conditions.

The Bees apparently are satisfied with San Antonio, despite the poor weather there this spring. Eddie Collins, Bob Quinn and many other baseball men call the Texas city an ideal training site, and it might be years before a club would run into the sort of weather that handicapped the Bees this spring.

Two Women Tied In First Round In Augusta Golf

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 8 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta and Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., were tied for the lead as the fifth women's titleholders' golf tournament went into the second round today.

Paired together, both shot five over par 80's yesterday on the Augusta Country Club's Hill Course to establish a one-stroke margin over Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., and Helen Sigel of Philadelphia who tied for second place with 81's.

Twenty-one of the nation's best feminine golfers are entered in the three-day, 54-hole, medal play event.

Behind the four leaders, three others were tied for third place with 82's. They were Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., Isabel Ogilvie of Cleveland, Ohio, and Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky.

Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., was next with an 86 for the opening day. Eileen Stulb of Augusta and Grace Amory, socially prominent golfer from West Palm Beach, Fla., were a stroke behind with 87's.

Mrs. T. E. Schluderberg of Baltimore, Mrs. Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., and Mrs. T. E. Nolan of Newcastle, Pa., each had 89.

Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., had a 90 while Helen Edgecomb of Philadelphia, Ed Dell Wortz of Fort Smith, Ark., and Mrs. William Kirkland, Jr., of Bermuda all shot 92's.

Mrs. Bernice Wall Barbour of Patterson, N. J., made a 93; Mrs. Charles Harbaugh, Cleveland, a 94; Mrs. Donald Weiss, Flint, Mich. 95; and Mrs. Reginald Maxwell of Augusta, 100, to round out the other scores.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results April 7

Duke 25, V. P. I. 2.
Georgia Tech 13, Alabama 5.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results April 7

North Carolina 8, West Chester 3.

In the thousands of words that have poured in from the Yankees' training camp in praise of the New Yorkers' rookie double-play combination, only bare mention of Gerry Priddy, the second baseman of the team, filtered through. Little Phil Rizzuto, a fiery shortstop with a flair for the spectacular, caught the fancy of the experts.

As the team started to wend its way North along the exhibition trail, it became more and more apparent that Gerry Priddy was contributing at least his share toward the effective operation of the combination. Smooth and workmanlike in action, he makes up in efficiency what he may lack in color. It is because of his steadiness and dependability that Rizzuto can afford to go in for the fireworks.

Priddy is a fairly big fellow, standing close to six feet and weighing 185 pounds. His effortless style and grace in action serve to make his power and size go unnoticed. In many ways, he is much like Charlie Gehringer, and it would not be surprising to see him wear exceptionally well. He is the type of athlete that ball players are the first to appreciate and that the fans grow to hold at his true value only after some time.

A right handed hitter, Priddy packs plenty of power in his bat. He may not boast the fat average of Rizzuto, but when it comes to punching out the extra base hits and driving runs over the plate it is quite likely that he will have a substantial edge. With Kansas City last season, he poled out 16 homers and this training season already has accounted for several.

Perhaps the fact that Priddy and Rizzuto are different in so many respects accounts for their teaming up so well. A pair of Priddys or a pair of Rizzutos might not click at all. As it is, they work well together and get results. That is all Manager Joe McCarthy asks of them. The three years they have worked together as a combination made them standouts in the minors and should serve them well with the Yankees.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

At Louisville, Ky.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Durham, N. C.—Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).
At Pulaski, Va.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Charlotte, N. C.—Detroit (A) vs. Washington (A).
At Wichita, Kan.—Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At Clovis, N. M.—Pittsburgs (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At Lubbock, Texas—Chicago (A) vs. Chicago (N).
At Waco, Texas—St. Louis (N) vs. Dallas (TL).
At Columbia, S. C.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Columbia (SAL).

Results April 7

At Owensboro, Ky.—Boston (A) 5; Cincinnati (N) 2.
At Atlanta—Brooklyn (N) 2; New York (A) 1.
At Shreveport, La.—St. Louis (N) 14; Shreveport (TL) 0.
At Albuquerque, N. M.—Philadelphia (A) 13; Pittsburgh (N) 6.
At El Paso, Texas—Chicago (N) 7; Chicago (A) 4.
At Johnson City, Tenn.—Cleveland (A) 7; New York (N) 1.
At Charleston, S. C.—Charleston (SAL) 3; Philadelphia (N) 2.
At Wichita, Kans.—Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A) cancelled, rain.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 7

N. Y. U. 4, Princeton 3.
Southern Methodist 3, Texas 2.
St. John's 7, City College 2.
Brooklyn 9, Long Island 1.
Duke 12, V. P. I. 2.
Newbury 14, Presbyterian 4.
Panzer 13, Hofstra 4.
Villanova 8, Vermont 2.
Virginia 12, Randolph-Macon 4.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results April 7

Princeton 9, Georgia Tech 0.
N. C. State 4, Elon 3.
North Carolina 9, Virginia 0.
Presbyterian 9, Wake Forest 0.
South Carolina 6, Erskine 1.
The Citadel 5, Trinity 2.

Branch Rickey Defends Chain Store Systems

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 8 (AP)—Branch Rickey, daddy of the much-criticized baseball farm chain, defended his offspring today with facts, figures and a declaration that "the best way for a young ball player to get to the big leagues is to join the St. Louis Cardinal system."

Here visiting the New Orleans Southern Association link in the chain, the St. Louis general manager said the Cards "put more players in the majors last year than all other 15 big league clubs combined."

"About 60 men now in the big leagues came from our farms," he said, "besides all our own men. I doubt if any other chain has a dozen men on other clubs."

He sat in the stands, keeping up a fire of comment on the individual characteristics of the New Orleans players. When a hearer expressed surprise that he should know rookies on his minor league teams so well, the outspoken Cardinal boss replied:

"It's my business to know them. When one of them has something, I want to know it. And he'll go to the top.

"We not only can get a boy to the majors quickly, but we have five big minor league clubs—Sacramento, Rochester and Columbus, Ohio, in class AA and New Orleans and Houston in class A1. Those offer opportunities along the way.

"The chains saved the minors, and thereby saved baseball. We carried them through the depression. And when we go into a league we don't look for the best team, but for the strategic one—the one that 'carries' the league.

"We help the players, give the fans better baseball, and help the minor leagues, and people point the finger of scorn at us."

Ten Southeastern Colleges Enter Southern Golf Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., April 8—Ten of the twelve Southeastern conference schools have already signified their intentions of participating in the Southern Intercollegiate tournament which will be played over the Athens Country Club course April 10, 11 and 12, Johnny Broadnax, tournament chairman, announced today.

In addition, four members of the Southern Conference have already said they will be here, with others expected to show up in time to tee off in the qualifying round Thursday morning.

Chairman Broadnax said he had heard definitely that the University of Mississippi, Mississippi State, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tech, Kentucky, L. S. U., Tulane and Vanderbilt are the Southeastern schools who will send teams. Auburn and Tennessee may have representatives in the tournament but they have not notified tournament officials.

Deadline for entering is Thursday, the day the tournament starts, and many schools do not give advance notice that they will be there.

Word has been received from Virginia, Duke, South Carolina and North Carolina, Southern conference schools, that they will compete in the tournament. The College of Charleston, a non-conference university, has also entered.

This will be the seventh annual tournament and indications are it will be the finest ever held, with scoring as a whole, much lower than last year, when players tied at 156 played off for a place in the championship flight.

The field is wide open. Bert McDowell, last year's champion from L. S. U., has graduated and Bob Palmer, of Michigan, finalist in 1940 is not returning to compete.

Most often mentioned player as the pre-tournament favorite is Carey Middlecoff, long-hitting University of Mississippi lad who went to the semifinals last year.

Middlecoff ranks with Elliott Waddell and Arnold Blum of Georgia as the outstanding shotmakers who have already entered, but it is entirely possible that an unknown, such as Joe Taylor, the Duke darkhorse who won the title in 1939, will turn up to upset the favorites again.

The first intercollegiate tournament was won by Paul Leslie of L. S. U. Freddie Haas won the second, also wearing the colors of L. S. U. and the third title went to Rosser Little of Georgia. Tommy Barnes of Georgia Tech took the next, Taylor won in '39 and McDowell last year.

After 36 holes of qualifying, during which the Southeastern conference team and individual championship will be settled, the tournament turns to watch play Friday and Saturday, with two 18-hole rounds each day.

Flights will consist of 16 each, with as many flights being formed as is necessary to take care of the entries. Medals have been purchased and will be awarded winners in all brackets.

Gophers Show Improvement

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — All things considered, the 1941 University of Minnesota baseball nine seems to be a marked improvement over its predecessors of the past few seasons.

Back from the week-long training trip in Louisiana and Mississippi, Coach Frank G. McCormick can discover several encouraging items in his inventory of the six games played with Tulane, L. S. U. and Mississippi State.

He found four pitchers who seem capable of winning over the nine-inning route, a pair of power hitters, and an infield that is quite appropriately addicted to double plays.

The pitchers, fortified by only a brief indoor conditioning period, held their own against the more seasoned Southern hurlers, winning three games and losing the same number. Two of those wins were turned in by 6ft. 3 in. Bill Anderson, whose right-handed efforts contributed three of the six Big Ten victories recorded by the Gophers last season. He held Tulane to 10 widely scattered hits and limited Mississippi State to seven, meanwhile getting four hits in seven times at bat for a .571 average.

Norman Gallup, the sophomore right hander from Howard Lake, turned in a six-hit shutout against Tulane. Another sophomore, Don Tepel, of St. Paul, allowed L. S. U. only four hits but lost a 2-1 decision, while Gene Flick also turned in a satisfactory game.

The presence of five of last season's regulars in the lineup lends both experience and balance to the Gopher batting order. The infield has three veterans led by Capt. George Sweeney at first base. The others are Alden Burkstrand at shortstop and Jack Langan at third.

Particularly encouraging on the roster of accomplishments during the preliminary schedule was the continuance of Outfielder George Boerner's power hitting. The veteran left fielder from St. Paul contributed a triple against Tulane and a home run against Mississippi State. Centerfielder Bob Grono completes the list of veterans.

Three newcomers have broken into the starting lneup and are apparently there to stay. Bob Sweiger, 200-pound Gopher fullback in season, has exhibited power at the plate and is a good mechanical catcher in the bargain. Bespectacled Wes Roland, a reserve infielder last year, has taken over the vacancy at second base and was a key man in most of the 13 double plays turned in during the first five games. Right field has been given to Dave Warner to patrol.

The Gophers will delay opening their home Big Ten season until May 2, when Iowa is due to provide the opposition, but several nonconference games will be scheduled into open dates this month. Indiana will be the first conference opposition, with the games scheduled for Bloomington on April 18-19.

The schedule:

Minnesota 4, Tulane 3.
Minnesota 5, Tulane 0.
Minnesota 1, L. S. U. 2.
Minnesota 1, L. S. U. 2.
Minnesota 7, Miss. State 1.
Minnesota 3, Miss. State 6.
April 11-12—Nebraska at Lincoln; 18-19—Indiana at Bloomington; 25-26 Northwestern at Evanston.
May 2-3—Iowa at Minneapolis; 9-10—Wisconsin at Madison; 16-17—Purdue at Minneapolis; 24-26—California at Minneapolis; 30-31—Chicago at Minneapolis.

American Hockey League

Final Play-off
(Best Three of Five Games)

	Won	Lost	For	Agst
Cleveland	2	1	7	8
Hershey	1	2	8	7

Result April 1
Cleveland 4, Hershey 3, overtime.
Result April 3
Cleveland 3, Hershey 1.
Result April 5
Hershey 4, Cleveland 0.

Winnipesaukee Earmarked As Largest Inland Boat Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE WEIRS, N. H.—The development of marinas, or basins and other public docking facilities for recreational craft, has followed in the wake of increased boating activity on Lake Winnipesaukee here, where a gain of 671 boats has been registered during the past three seasons.

Most ambitious of the several municipal docks maintained on Winnipesaukee, the State's largest and most popular lake, is the new marina under development at The Weirs. Sponsored by the City of Laconia, the waterfront improvement eventually is earmarked as the largest inland boating center in the United States.

The burning of the famous old excursion steamer, Mount Washington, and the railroad station here two years ago, paved the way for the improvement. The Weirs Rehabilitation Committee was formed to work with the Laconia City Council and the State Planning and Development Commission to launch the long-range project.

Several hundred feet of boardwalk, a municipal building and a steamer landing dock have been constructed as the first unit of the marina development. Landing facilities and dockage for upwards of a half-hundred recreational craft are being maintained at present, together with a seaplane landing ramp.

Future construction will include a circular basin for sail boats and other small craft, another basin for motor boats and the creation of additional waterfront recreational areas.

From 1,354 motorboats on Lake Winnipesaukee in 1937, the number increased to 2,025 last season. The New Hampshire Public Service Commission, which regulates boating on the State's inland lakes, maintains 47 lighted buoys and 378 spar buoys as navigational aids on Winnipesaukee.

Stanley Cup

Play-Off Statistics
Final Series
(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	1	1	0	3	2
Detroit Red Wings	1	0	1	2	3

Semifinal
(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	7	4	3	15	17
Toronto Maple Leafs	7	3	4	17	15

(Boston Wins Series)

Preliminaries
(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	3	2	1	6	6
New York Rangers	3	1	2	6	6

(Detroit Wins Series)

Best of Three Games

Chicago Black Hawks	3	2	1	8	7
Montreal Canadiens	3	1	2	7	8

(Chicago Wins Series)

Semifinal
(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	2	2	0	5	2
Chicago Black Hawks	2	0	2	3	5

(Detroit Wins Series)

Variety Listed In ABC Bowling As Events Roll

ST. PAUL, April 8 (AP)—Everything happens in the current American Bowling Congress tourney here and yesterday was no exception.

First it was the bowlers from Flin Flon, 1,000 miles north of here, hitting over 1,200 in the doubles; then baseball players, golf aces, motor boat champs and even Minnesota's Governor Harold Stassen created news, the latter by scoring six consecutive strikes.

Now it's Lieut. Charles Wagner, U. S. N., 58, on furlough from the Philadelphia Navy Yards to compete in the current ABC who hit 711 yesterday to take fifth in the singles. Wagner began bowling in 1889 and has rolled around the world. He was formerly on the battleship Florida and bowling has always been his favorite pastime.

"Hitting games of 276-213-222 in the national tournament competition was one of the biggest thrills of my life," he said. "I've bowled in Europe and Asia on all sorts of alleys, by this was the first time I ever competed in the ABC. Imagine shooting the highest game of my life?"

While Lieutenant Wagner was moving up with the singles leaders, two Toledo bowlers were taking over in the doubles with 1,304. The Ohioans scored in the two-man event when Dave St. Aubin hit 661 and his partner, Bob Lamb, marked up 643.

Pepsi-Cola, St. Joseph, Mo., paced the 80 teams scheduled last night in taking fifth place in the standings with 2,961.

The standings:

Team Event

Vogel Bros., Forest Park, Ill.	3,661
Hermann Undertakers, St. Louis	3,019
Schmiecing Ice Cream, Cincinnati	2,997
Westinghouse A. A., Pittsburgh	2,963
Pepsi-Cola, St. Joseph, Mo.	2,961

Singles

Martin Carlson, Rockford, Ill.	730
Hilla Kallas, Milwaukee	727
Victor Bucholz, Mankato, Minn.	720
Harold Kelly, South Bend, Ind.	714
Lt. Charles Wagner, Philadelphia	711

Two-Man Event

Elmer Koch-Ned Day, Milwaukee	1,307
George Bobmyer-Nelson Burton St. Louis	1,306
Robert Lamb-David St. Aubin, Toledo	1,304
Floyd Reichard-Steve Peters, Chicago	1,300
Charles O'Donnell-Sam Garofalo St. Louis	1,296

All-events unchanged.

50 Contests Set for Iowa Sports Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Fifty contests in two and one-half months face University of Iowa athletic teams in one of the heaviest Hawkeye spring schedules in history.

And the Hawkeyes will qualify as experienced travelers, too, for only 17 of the affairs are scheduled for Iowa City, a summary of the lineup showed Friday.

Dual contests total 42, of which 36 are with Big Ten rivals. More than half of the total events, 28, are baseball games, opening Monday against Louisiana Tech at Ruston, La., and closing June 7 against Ohio State at Columbus, Ohio.

The baseball team will face 14 different foes from eight States. Home games are in two successive series—five between April 18 and 26 and the other six between May 16 and 31.

Highlight of the track is the quadrangular meet with Army, Dartmouth, and Columbia at West Point, N. Y., May 3, marking the first eastern trip for a full Iowa track team. Iowans will compete in six other meets, but none of them are at home.

The tennis team has seven meets, three at home, with the possibility that another may be added; while the golfers have eight, three at Iowa City.

'Hope for a Harvest' in Boston Debut—Screen and Radio News

Mr. and Mrs. Fredric March In Guild Play at Colonial

By L. A. Sloper

In "Hope for a Harvest" Sophie Treadwell offers an entertaining comedy which is not merely amusing. Its serious undertones have to do with the degeneration of some descendants of pioneer Americans, the problem of undisciplined youth, and racial conflicts.

Fundamentally, these manifestations are facets of one situation—the deterioration of the national character before the advance of the machine, the tendency to soft living, the devotion to speed, the abandonment of higher values in favor of a "good time."

Grandma Martin sums it all up in her favorite phrase, "Somethin' for nuthin'." Her son Elliott has lost nearly all the land left him by his pioneering California grandparents. He has given up the cultivation of fruit for the easy living of a wayside filling station proprietor. "Gas and gassin'," says Grandma.

Her granddaughter Tony is at loose ends, spends her time taking flying lessons, trying to win puzzle contests, driving to road houses with idle and vicious youths; until at last she finds herself seduced and abandoned.

Her elders, represented by an aunt, are as aimless with less excuse. They are concerned, not with work and building and service, but with expensive cars, radios, and beauticians.

The decay is visibly depicted across the countryside in the run-down ranches and farms, the filling stations, roadside stands, and cheap dance halls—all signs, Mrs. Treadwell indicates, of a falling away from the ancestral virtues of work and thrift, signs of the sort of national dry-rot that prepares the way for loss of independence and liberty.

A depressing picture. But not, happily, the whole picture. The despised "foreigners," the Japanese and Italians, are carrying on where the native stock are lying down. Joe de Lucchi has bought up most of the Thatcher lands that Elliott could not hold, and by hard work and shrewd dealing and rotation of crops has made them pay. He and others like him are happy and prosperous, while the native Americans are idle, wasteful, and unhappy.

But one descendant of the old stock still clings to belief in the ancient virtues. This is Carlotta, expatriate driven home by the war in Europe. She reopens the old ranch house, resolved to restore the old values by a return to the soil. She is pathetically incompetent as a farmer, but she has good will. For a time she seems to be getting on better in restoring the land than in rousing her people from lethargy. Eventually, with the overt aid of the dramatist, she succeeds in both particulars.

Obviously, this is only a partial picture of the American scene. Mrs. Treadwell does not attempt to do more than state parenthetically some of the economic developments that have brought about the situation she describes. But so far as she goes, she presents a lifelike picture. Her characters are believable and her situations authentic.

True, her play is not dramatically perfect. The machinery is visible, for example, in such matters as devices for getting people on and off the stage at the necessary moments. Her final solution is a little too sudden and a little too facile. Before the final curtain, drama gives way to speech-making on the part of an Elliott made talkative by too much wine. And there is one character, a very amusing one, to be sure, who occupies a great deal of time in the last act without advancing the drama at all. But these flaws no doubt can be ameliorated by the wise Guild direction.

One of the principal characters, Elliott, is so weak and childish that he cannot be expected to win much sympathy. This is a more serious fault.

There is a considerable reliance upon quite needless blasphemy and coarseness in some of the lines; and Elliott's intoxication in the final scene detracts from the dramatic effectiveness of the sentiments he is expressing.

The performance was on the whole excellent. Fredric March conveyed persuasively the discouragement and bewilderment of the dispossessed rancher. Florence Eldridge was sympathetic as the inspiring Carlotta. Judy Parrish showed depth as well as charm in her Tony. There was good character work by Helen Carew as Grandma Martin, Alan Reed as Joe de Lucchi, and John Morny as a lazy "Okie."

The large audience received the play cordially.

Vandamm

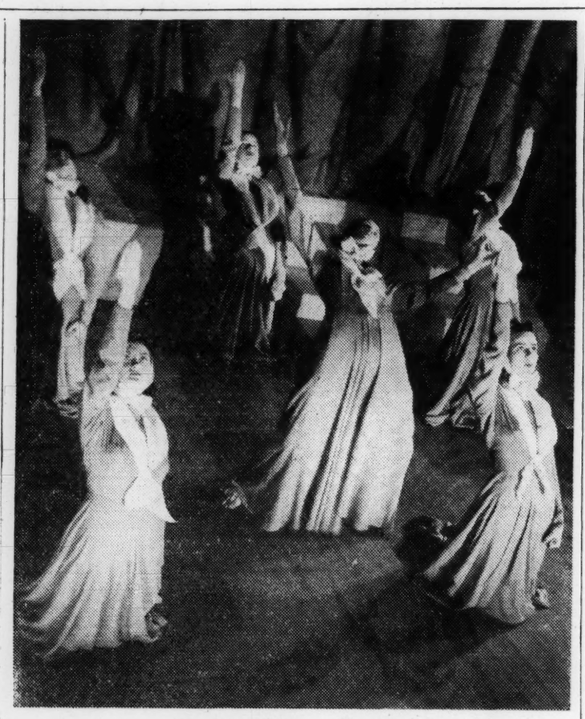
Fredric March and Florence Eldridge

Featured players in the Theater Guild's production of "Hope for a Harvest" at the Colonial.

'Hope for a Harvest'

Colonial Theater, Boston—The Theater Guild presents "Hope for a Harvest," by Sophie Treadwell, staged by Lester Vail, settings by Watson Barratt, entire production under the supervision of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn. Fifth production of the American Theater Society-Theater Guild subscription season. For two weeks beginning April 7, 1941. The cast:

Mrs. Matilda Martin	Helen Carew
Antoinette Martin	Judy Parrish
Elliott Martin	Fredric March
Victor de Lucchi	Arthur Franz
Carlotta Thatcher	Florence Eldridge
Nelson Powell	John Morny
Billy Barnes	Shelley Hull
Bertha Barnes	Edith King
Joe de Lucchi	Alan Reed
A Woman	Doro Merande



Erskine Dance Group

Which will participate in a dance symposium of junior colleges at the Bennett School at Milbrook, N. Y., on April 19 and later in the spring will give performances at Tufts College and at Pembroke College, Providence.

Independents' Annual

By Dorothy Adlow

The fourteenth annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Independent Artists will be shown at 351 Newbury Street through April 27. On display are oil paintings, water colors, pastels, drawings, prints, and sculptures.

The 1941 exhibition is varied in substance. Bright color is more popular than neutral or softened tonalities; bold design more customary. There are more abstract artists among us than ever, and transcendentalism has cropped up in the guise of surrealism. The unusual has become common, and works which would once have seemed startling or at least radical, have become almost run-of-the-mill. A picture or sculpture is significant because it states with clarity and force the idea of the artist, irrespective of the technical style he has adopted. We find pictures of diverse nature pleasing and praiseworthy. Such is the character of the art of our time; it is varied and individualistic.

* * *

There are many flowers, and still-life compositions ably, effectively, decoratively executed. There are many portraits in which the painters have made a notable effort to evince character, to establish through expressive color, well coordinated design, and forceful contrasts the inner character of the sitter. It is worth noticing how generally painters are striving to escape the photographic and provide something in their handiwork which will not duplicate or simulate photography.

Among exhibits of special interest are the Goyesque portrait by Willard Cummings, the fluid landscape by Sam Charles, the graphic genre scene by J. Randolph Brown, the searching portrait by Daphne Dunbar, the dance study by Amory Hooper, the realistic likeness by Helen L. Redfern, the rodeo scene by Jack Newberry, the decorative piece by Katherine Wilkins. There are pictures also by Jack Levine, L. V. Goriansky, Charles Connick, Aimee Lamb, Jessie Sherman, Peter Petzati, Elizabeth Huntington, 2nd, Grace Collier, Alice Atkinson, and Alix Batchelder.

* * *

The sculpture exhibition has several attractive exhibits among which are an ably carved mahogany "Ecce Homo" by Erica Karawina, a beautifully moleled torso by Charles Cutler, some charming terra cottas by Viggo Brandt Erichsen, and a head by Margaret Nelson.

Finally there are the black-and-whites which include the meticulously drawn architectural themes of John Taylor Arms, some monotypes by Will Rapport, and contributions from Elizabeth Wheelwright, Lilly Converse, William Hazleton, and Marion Huse.

Press Entry Into FM Radio Rouses Federal Curiosity

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The press, whose national organizations in the beginning generally opposed radiocasting for its assumed competitive challenge, has now reached such an about-face attitude toward radio that it may be restrained from occupying too fully the broadening field of FM radiocasting.

This faintly ironic turn in events is seen in the recent Order No. 79 of the Federal Communications Commission, late in March, which called for an investigation and hearing, at an unnamed date, into the large number of applications for frequency-modulated or "staticless" radio stations, which have been filed by newspaper interests. At the same time the FCC ordered all work halted on newspaper-owned FM construction permits, pending the outcome of the investigation.

The FCC order shut down work on 11 newspaper FM projects whose construction permits were already granted and held up the applications of 16 more newspaper groups and a large number of would-be newspaper applicants.

Implications Are Clear

Washington pointed out that the announcement of this hearing did not necessarily indicate any policies or special rules would be promulgated, but that the FCC wished to look into the fact that over 25 per cent of FM applicants have newspaper ties.

The implications of the Federal order, however, were plain. One does not have to go back farther than the Presidential campaign to seek one of the sources of it. The Administration, certainly, must feel that the radio campaign, among other factors, was effective in the face of the opposition of a majority of the press to a third term.

There would be an advantage, therefore, in forestalling the widespread ownership of the new branch of FM radio by newspaper interests—and the transfer of hostile press opinion to the radio.

It may be said, however, and reliable polls have pointed it out, that radio has been more objective in its news coverage than the press. Opinion seems to differ, however, as to whether this objectivity is largely due to the fear of the control of station licenses and wavelengths which resides with the FCC.

How Press Will Benefit

There are potent technical reasons, also, for the prominent newspaper espousal of FM radio. FM, it has been decided, will be used for the sound track of television pictures. It also can be used for sending out facsimile signals for the "newspaper of the air." These facsimile signals can be impressed on the same channel with the voice signals without interference from each other.

It is perfectly possible, therefore, for the press to have a network of "air newspapers" and "picture services" by linking up FM transmitters.

The FM radiocasters, however, do not seem to mind the entry of the press into their midst, for at a membership meeting in New York, last week, the views, as reflected in the opinion of some 75 representatives, were that any effort to discriminate against newspaper activity at this time would be detrimental to the progress of frequency modulation as a new and promising industry. Behind this, too, was the realistic attitude that press publicity of FM radio would speed up its acceptance and benefit the new industry immeasureably.

The enlightened attitude of FM radiocasters toward the press contrasted sharply also with the press's original feelings about the entrance of radio into its field. This press attitude about radio has cooled off fairly well and the eagerness of publishers to get into FM radio may be an indication of the changed opinion.

A conference of newspaper publishers associated with the radiocasting industry also met at the New York FM meeting last week as a preliminary to carefully studying the entire situation posed by the FCC order.

The outcome of a general meeting of all interested parties, and a closed membership meeting of FM Broadcasters, Inc., resulted in authorizing John Shepard, 3rd, President of FMBI, to appear in Washington before the FCC when the hearing is called and to present the views of FM on this matter.

Some 100 persons attended the FMBI morning meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt, with Mr. Shepard, one of FM's stanchest supporters, and head of the Yankee Network, presiding. Following a luncheon, a closed membership meeting re-elected the present officers. Mr. Shepard continued as President with John V. L. Hogan, of WQXR, New York, as Vice-President, for another year.

Nancy McCord

In "Rose Marie," coming Monday to the Shubert.

'It Happens on Ice'

By John Beaufort

New York

The second edition of "It Happens on Ice" came to the Center Theater Friday night. It is a big, clean, wonderful show. This reviewer found it considerably more entertaining than the first ice spectacle that Sonja Henie and Arthur M. Wirtz brought to town some months ago. Perhaps that is because the comic section has been strengthened. Or because there seems to be much more and better skating. Or perhaps these ice carnivals grow on one with practice. Whatever the cause or causes, "It Happens on Ice" is more fun than an automatic automobile top or a new spring hat.

The absence of Joe Cook from the present edition is an obvious subtraction from the humor of the proceedings. But the Arctic expanses of the Center ice stage never seemed to lend themselves to Mr. Cook's interpolations and it is certainly no disparagement to him to observe that skating comedians are the natural funny men for a skating show.

* * *

Edition II of "It Happens on Ice" has more clowns than you can shake a hockey stick at. Last on the bill, but, from all indications, first in the hearts of the customers, are those high-speed zanies, the Four Bruises. They are fiercely funny. They could scarcely be funnier even if there were eight of them. Then there is Freddie Trenkler, whom some researcher has dubbed "the bouncing ball of the ice." This is possibly an understatement. Mr. Trenkler's anatomy seems to have been cast from the same metal as his skates. For good measure—and tall—"It Happens on Ice" is offering Fritz Deitl who skates on stilts; Dr. A. Douglas Nelles, and Tommy Lee and Charlie Slagle. Who could ask for anything more?

If memory serves, the new "It Happens on Ice" has relied less on production extravagance and more on good honest skating than did its predecessor. There are some pretty scenes, including the Currier & Ives pageant which climaxes the first act; a ballroom sequence, and the production number which surrounds a tune entitled "The Moon Fell in the River." (Thin ice, perhaps?) In these and other numbers Skippy Baxter is magnificent, whether soloing or as partner variously to Hedi Stenuf and Edwina Blades. And Betty Atkinson is another to be added to the possessors of enviable accomplishments. Miss Atkinson not only skates with acrobatic trimmings but she twirls one or a couple of drum major's batons at the same time.

* * *

The solos, duets, and ensemble numbers are performed for the most part against a series of vivid drapes.

In reviewing what passes before them, one should certainly not neglect to acclaim the superb Caley Sisters in their own specialties or as accompanied by Gene Berg and Meryl Baxter: "Curlilocks and the Three Bears," in which Mary Jane Yeo and David Castle share honors; the bright Mexican number; Le Verne's patterns in rhythm on ice; and the ensemble work, which has certainly improved since the first Henie-Wirtz entertainment opened last October.

The musical portion is less than happy at present. Microphones have apparently been placed with little regard to the singers. And the orchestra, under David Mendoza's direction, seemed guilty of lapses last evening. But these and other rough patches will doubtless be smoothed out with additional rehearsals.

Then, "It Happens on Ice" should be entirely first-rate. It is the sort of entertainment to which you can safely take the whole family, from little Throckmorton to great Uncle Caspar. You won't regret it, and neither will they.

'It Happens on Ice'

"It Happens on Ice," Edition II. An ice revue featuring Betty Atkinson, Hedi Stenuf, Le Verne, Charles Hain, Skippy Baxter, Edwina Blades, Jo Ann Dean, Mary Jane Yeo, Dorothy and Hazel Caley, Gene Berg, Rona and Cliff Thaell, Freddie Trenkler, Fritz Deitl, Tommy Lee and Charles Slagle, Dr. A. Douglas Nelles, and the Four Bruises. Staged by Gene Snyder. Devised by Leon Leonidoff. Costumes by Norman Bel Geddes and Willa Van. Sets by Mr. Bel Geddes. Conductor, David Mendoza. Lyrics by Al Stillman and Mitchell Parish. Songs by Vernon Duke, Fred E. Ahlert, Peter de Rose, and Dorival Caymmi. Presented by Sonja Henie and Arthur M. Wirtz, at the Center Theater, beginning April 4.

To Present 'Robin Hood'

"Robin Hood" will be presented by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater of New York under the auspices of the Women's International League at Jordan Hall, Saturday morning, April 26. This is the fifth and last play in a series of five this season.

An unusual feature of the production will be thirteenth-century English folk music compiled and arranged by Dr. Sigmund Spaeth.

Handy Green Book

The Handy Green Book, vade mecum of everybody connected with the professional theater, completes five years of existence with the current issue, the tenth. It is an invaluable directory of actors, producers, directors, scenic artists, booking offices, technical men, and everybody else connected with the theater. Published at 246 W. Forty-fourth Street, New York.

Plays on Beacon Hill

The schedule of plays offered this week by the New England Repertory company at the Playhouse in Joy Street includes "East Lynne," Thursday; "Martine," Friday; and "Androcles and the Lion" Saturday.

Film for Miss Durbin

In June Deanna Durbin begins work on "Almost an Angel" with Charles Laughton. Henry Koster will direct from a screenplay by Norman Krasna. Miss Durbin is to be married on April 18 to Vaughn Paul, Universal producer.

News of the Screen

New York

"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, has been purchased by Warner Brothers for $135,000. The company plans to film it in 1941-42 with Bette Davis and Ida Lupino in stellar roles. The Williams drama is a current New York hit at the National Theater, where it stars Ethel Barrymore. Two other recent film purchases include Rose Franken's "Claudia," at the Booth, sold to David O. Selznick for $187,500 and Francis Swann's "Out of the Frying Pan," at the Windsor, sold to Paramount for $40,000.

* * *

Charles Vidor has been assigned by Columbia to direct the screen version of the Gilbert Miller production, "Ladies in Retirement." Ida Lupino will act the Flora Robson role and Louis Hayward is to play the villainous nephew.

* * *

Fredric March is to play the leading character, that of the Rev. William H. Spence, in Warners' film version of Hartzell Spence's novel, "One Foot in Heaven." The picture goes into production in about a month. The Rev. Norman Vincent Peale, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of New York, will go to Hollywood to act as adviser on the production. He was chosen by a committee of Protestant clergymen as their representative. Mr. March is currently in the Theater Guild's production, "Hope for a Harvest."

* * *

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., is to star in Alexander Small's production of "The Corsican Brothers," adapted from the novel by Alexandre Dumas. Mr. Fairbanks plays a dual role. Production is scheduled to begin in June.

* * *

Universal announces a special starring vehicle for Margaret Sullavan to be produced by Joe Pasternak. The story, entitled "The Man Who Lived Alone," has been written for Miss Sullavan by Sonya Levien.

* * *

Six complete sets of still photographs of scenes taken from as many early Charlie Chaplin comedies have been given to the New York Public Library by the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, which is now sponsoring a Chaplin Film Festival. The photographs are from "The Vagabond," "The Immigrant," "The Adventurer," "The Cure," "The Count," and "Easy Street," all of which are on the Fifth Avenue Playhouse program. These photographs will be placed on exhibition in the Library at Forty-second Street.

* * *

Glenn Anders will make his first Hollywood appearance in 11 years when he plays an important role in "Nothing But the Truth," with Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard, and Edward Arnold.

* * *

Raymond Massey, currently appearing with Katharine Cornell at the Shubert Theater, New York, in Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma," has been signed to a lead in the Cecil B. DeMille production, "Reap the Wind." According to Paramount, Mr. Massey is expected in Hollywood at the end of May. At the Guthrie McClintic office it was stated that, if "The Doctor's Dilemma" continues for longer than its projected eight weeks' run and remains for the summer, a new actor will have to be found to replace Mr. Massey. But for the present, the casting of a successor to the present Sir Colenso Ridgeon is being regarded strictly as a problem of the future.

* * *

George Stevens' romantic drama, "Penny Serenade," which co-stars Irene Dunne and Cary Grant, will be released nationally on April 24, according to an announcement from Columbia. Morrie Ryskind wrote the screenplay from a magazine story by Martha Cheavens. Beulah Bondi and Edgar Buchanan play principal supporting roles.

* * *

"Men of the F. B. I.," newest March of Time, is to be released nationally on April 11. According to the producers, the new film is wholly unlike previous motion picture treatments of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in that it does not dwell upon the "G-Man" and the "Tommy Gun." It concentrates upon prevention of espionage and sabotage in the defense industries, and dramatizes solution of a recent case of espionage involving burglary and murin a factory working on defense orders. The production was made with the co-operation of J. Edgar Hoover and his staff.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—"Hope for a Harvest," starring Fredric March, Florence Eldridge. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly, Edmund Gwenn. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:36, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"Private Life of Napoleon and Josephine," Ruth Chatterton. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. March of Time, "Americans All." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Kenmore—"In Name Only," Carole Lombard and Cary Grant. 3, 6:15, 9:50. "Ali Baba Goes to Town," Eddie Cantor. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic—Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30, evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Glenn Ford and Margaret Sullavan. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 9:55. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:15.

Orpheum—"The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "Topper Returns," Roland Young, Joan Blondell, Billie Burke, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson and Carole Landis. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25.

Paramount—"A Guy, a Girl, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly and Edmund Gwenn 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO Boston—"City of Missing Girls," 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:10. "Border Vigilantes," William Boyd. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:15, 6:20, 8:55.

Scollay—"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Glenn Ford and Margaret Sullavan. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:50, 9:45. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 12:10, 4:10, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"International Forum with Dorothy Thompson, William L. Shirea, Wythe Williams and Linton Wells." "Spirit of 1941," "Travel—San Francisco," "Breezy Little Bears," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 9. "Topper Returns," Roland Young, Joan Blondell, Billie Burke, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson and Carole Landis. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Sporting Blood," Robert Young, Maureen O'Sullivan. "21 Days Together," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"Dorothy Thompson on World Crisis," "Pete Smith Quiz," "Rare Birds." "Comedy," cartoons and 30 minute News Digest.

Trans-Lux—"Framed for Murder," Wallace Ford. 10:45 a. m., 1:27, 4, 6:33, 9:06. "Convoy," Clive Brooks. 9:30 a. m., 12:03, 2:36, 5:09, 7:42, 10:15.

Tremont—"Joy of Living," Irene Dunne. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:15, 6:30. "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:40, 6:45, 10:05.

Uptown—"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney, Olivia de Havilland. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. "You're the One," Orrin Tucker. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Honeymoon for Three," 2 and 8.

Regent: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Easy Living," Ray Milland and Jean Arthur. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "You're the One." Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge: "The Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Barrymore. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:03, 8:07. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:13, 6:17, 9:30.

Cleveland Circle: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Father's Son," John Litel and Billy Dawson. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 2:50, 6:10, 9:40. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:16, 9:16. "Jennie," William Henry and Virginia Gilmore. 1:53, 7:53.

Dorchester: "A Star Is Born," Janet Gaynor and Fredric March. "Brother Rat," Wayne Morris. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:05, 9:20. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 1:53, 8:10.

Strand: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:10, 8:23. "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 1:50, 6:50, 10:15.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Honeymoon for Three." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:37, 6:39, 9:39. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2:10, 5:11, 8:12.

Park: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Behand the News."

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. "Back in the Saddle," Gene Autry. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 2:30, 8:15. "She Couldn't Say No." 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 1:30, 4:57, 8:26. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:51, 6:18, 9:47.

Mystic: "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2, 7, 10. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 3:10, 8:20.

Maplewood: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "There Goes My Heart," 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 2:15, 8:35. "Pride of the Yukon." 3:30, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Flight from Destiny," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 8. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:16, 9:31.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 2 and 8.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Fight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Buck Private," Abbott and Costello. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison.

Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "You're the One," Orrin Tucker and Bonnie Baker.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 Evenings at 6:15.

Davis: "South of Suez," "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Six Lessons from Madame Lazonga." "Behind the News." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Our Town," and "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Where Did You Get That Girl?" Helen Parrish and Leon Errol. 2:09, 7:54. "Western Union," Robert Young and Virginia Gilmore. 3:18, 9:03.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Street of Memories." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Rangers Ride Again," John Howard. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Walter Pidgeon. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan and John Shelton. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:40, 8:10. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald. 2:15, 6:40, 9:45.

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LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!" ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr. presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c
Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
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THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Ci. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST."—Winchell, Mirror
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

G. M. Pledges Utmost Effort For Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Stressing that "the defense job comes first," a call to the approximately 250,000 employees of General Motors to contribute all possible effort toward making a strong America is sounded by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Chairman, and C. E. Wilson, President, in their 1940 report to workers. The statement issued as a 20-page illustrated booklet reflects an industrial mechanism in high defense production gear and declares that management and employees are "pledged to meet to the best of ability whatever new responsibilities we may be asked to assume."

Working On Defense

"We are driving ahead on defense assignments with all possible speed," it continues. "Plant facilities, new expansions, technical ability, engineering talent, production skill—all are being coordinated to further in every way the accomplishment of our share of the defense task. Special training programs have been organized by the divisions and the General Motors Institute to train men in the new skills required by new and unfamiliar production problems.

"The nation's objective is to make and keep America strong. More than ever the need is for productive might—an efficient and virile industrial system. The job calls for the best efforts of all; thus can we meet with confidence the responsibilities that face us today and tomorrow."

The report gives credit to the entire organization for the "good showing" made in 1940 when dollar sales of the corporation's products increased 30 per cent over 1939. Wage payments moved up "to an all-time high," it continues, rising $93,404,000 to $357,-253,000, an increase of more than one-third over 1939. Total pay rolls, including salaries, amounted to $492,246,000, a gain of $105,-954,000.

Workers' Earnings Rise

In addition the 1940 average weekly earnings of regularly employed hourly wage earners in all General Motors plants in the nation were 20 per cent higher than in 1939, with the result that average annual earnings of these employees amounted to $1,804 last year, as against $1,503 in 1939.

Based on Government indices of living costs, it was figured the buying power of the wage earner's weekly pay was 53 per cent greater than in 1929.

The corporation's direct tax bill, at a record peak, amounted to $210,411,000, or $875 for each General Motors employee in the United States, the report explained.

U. S. Expenditures In Year to Date Over 9 Billions

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Almost daily mounting defense costs have pushed Federal expenditures over $9,000,000,000 for the fiscal year which began last July.

Since then the Government has spent $9,034,597,748, of which $3,802,896,576 was for defense, Treasury figures showed today.

The proportion of total Federal expenditures devoted to defense has been rising rapidly, and in the first five days of April about 66 per cent of all the spending was for defense, and at a rate in excess of $30,000,000 per day. If this rate is maintained, defense expenditures this month alone may aggregate nearly $1,000,000,000. The defense bill was $744,804,763 last month.

Receipts so far in the fiscal year were $5,466,785,795, leaving a deficit of $3,567,811,953.

Accounts opened by April 10 earn full month's dividend. Savings insured up to $5,000. Dividends exempt from State and normal Federal Income Taxes.

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Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1

U. S. Seen on Gold Standard Only in Mythological Sense

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most curious things about this topsy-turvy economic world of ours today is the mountain of gold we're piling up in Kentucky. A few days ago a Government bureau reported that in 1940 we imported something like $5 billions of gold; that's more than we ever had until 1934. Two months ago the U. S. Treasury mailed about $5 billion from the over-crowded New York vaults to Fort Knox for safe keeping; the postage alone was $1,440,000.

The stuff is buried 40 feet in the ground behind 25 inches of steel armor-plate and concrete, with a division of mechanized cavalry near at hand, in a desolate spot approachable only by a single-track railroad through mountain passes and over ravines. A couple of years ago the American Institute of Banking held a convention at Louisville and about a thousand bankers took the day off for an excursion to Fort Knox—but they weren't allowed so much as a squint at the buried metal on which their whole banking structure is supposed to be based. All they saw was the gleam of sawed-off shotguns.

There are more questions stuck to that pile of gold than there are pegs on a hat-rack. First is the question why the world digs up its gold and then we bury it. And the second is, what would happen if it disappeared and nobody knew it was gone.

Gold Standard Mythological

Then there's the question of why we say our money and banking structure is "based on" this gold. (Try that question on your favorite economist.) When we say that bank deposits are "based on" money we mean that you can get money for them, but money can't be "based on" gold in that sense because you can't get gold for your money. Our money-and-credit system is a set-up of golden promises of which nobody is allowed to ask golden fulfilment. We're on the gold standard only in a sort of mythological sense. Gold "holds up" our credit structure only as old Atlas used to hold up the earth.

There are other curious ideas circulating about money. One is that we aren't on gold but on a "managed standard" of money. "Managed standard" is a contradiction of terms, like "rubber yardstick." A standard is something that stays put, so that other things can be measured by it. To manage it means to jiggle it around.

A few years ago some economists actually did think that by jiggling the price of gold up and down, the Government actually could jiggle the cost of living up and down. Wall Street economists laughed when the Administration sat down at the financial piano and tried to play a tune of the cost of living by juggling the price of gold—and they were right—it didn't work. But the idea wasn't really so very much different from the old-fashioned notion handed down by generations of bankers and economists that by holding the price of gold steady you could hold the cost of living steady. That never worked either.

England and America have tried since the days of William the Conqueror to use precious metals as a standard of value, by which to hold the cost of living steady, and the periodic wrecks of that hope are strewn down money-history every generation from the Hundred Years' War to Shakespeare, and every 15 or 20 years from Shakespeare down to today.

In the first of those periods, when gold and silver were actual currency, the coinage wore out so fast it had to be re-minted about every 35 years and with every re-minting the weight of the coins had to be cut to avoid a disastrous deflation. In the last of those periods, which means the whole of capitalist history while there has been a credit-debit system, about every 15 or 20 years people suddenly came to distrust the golden and silver promises in which business was done, asked to see the color of their money, and socked it away in the old sock—and business came to a disastrous standstill until the panic was over.

Gold Standard Record Poor

There is an idea around that the gold standard has done pretty well until the last ten years, but history doesn't bear it out. In only two out of the last eight centuries have people been content to leave it alone. Sir Isaac Newton, the man who watched the apple drop and figured out the law of gravitation, fixed the mint price of gold in England around 1700 and people stood for it until 1931; but those are the only two centuries in English history when people have been willing to let the standard alone. It hasn't had even that good a record in this country.

One of the reasons for the American Revolution was the effort of English merchants to impose hard money on the colonies, and one of the reasons for the writing of the Constitution was a rebellion of farmers up in Massachusetts who objected to a hard money law passed by Boston.

One of the side-skirmishes that led to the Civil War was the effort of Alabama and Mississippi planters to set up unsound-paper-money banks; for 19 years after the Civil War the country refused to go back to the gold standard, and got along on greebacks; ten years later the silver movement broke out; during the World War we had to suspend gold payments, and 15 years after it was over we suspended them again—and they're still suspended. We never had that much trouble with any other standard of weight or measure.

Last year we imported $4,750,-000,000 worth of gold. That was more, in dollar value, than the total of all our imports and exports of everything else put together. It was four or five times the value of all the airplanes we hope to export to England this year, and nearly 100 times the value we'll probably export in cotton.

Interest in Gold Lacking

Most of that gold was "flight capital." It wasn't in payment for American exports. It was sent here for safekeeping from the shadow of the European war. The volume has increased steadily in recent years until last year's flood. But now the flood is abating.

Practically all the world's gold reserves have been drained to this country. That goes for Britain, Canada, France, Japan — South America—name any country. Our Federal Reserve Board now reports the gold holdings of the Bank of England—guardian of the gold standard for over a century—at $1.00—a rather nominal sum. So now there's no more gold to come to this country except the newly mined gold.

Many economists think that this is just due to the war, and that after the war we can go back to the old gold standard and that somehow perhaps the gold will be distributed round again. But—there's been a great change in the last generation in the world's habits, and attitudes toward gold. Economists still talk about gold's having "an appeal to fundamental human instincts,"—but the fact is that people have lost practically all interest in gold except to talk about it.

There's not an industrial country in the whole world today, within the fringes of civilization, in which gold still circulates. And that's not because in the last ten years every government has banned its circulation. People just got tired of it. They found paper money more convenient.

Big bankers tried over and over again to pump gold back into circulation, but people wouldn't use it. It wears away. It burdens the pocket. Large sums in gold are cumbersome. $5 gold pieces roll under the bureau and get shoved in the jitney box in place of a nickel. People dropped the habit of using it, lost interest in it, and only wanted it at Christmas.

Also, the habit of relying on gold as a base for money or credit has died away. One of the most revolutionary steps taken by Great Britain since the war started came in the first month, when the entire gold reserve behind the British currency was turned over to the exchange equalization fund. There's practically no gold today behind any important currency in the world—and nobody but economists cares.

During the last World War every nation took drastic steps to keep its gold at home. During this war every nation that had any gold except the United States has seized the chance of getting $35 an ounce for it from us.

Losing Gold Habit

And this isn't all. A lot of people have got out of the habit of using gold for its original purpose—for decoration, eye-appeal, and appeal to pride of ownership. In the 1920's about half the world's annual gold production used to go into the arts—that is, into the making of rings, state-house domes, plates, cups, dental work, and so on. Now only about one twentieth goes into such use. For display purposes people now use costume jewelry, new plastics and metal alloys, and shiny motor cars.

You have to go clear round the world to India to find people still using gold for decoration, and even the East Indians in recent years have been exporting out of their hoards and decorations. This all means that another widespread change in people's everyday habits has been made to the disadvantage of gold. All over the world governments have, as we did, raised the price of gold sharply. The result has been the same as happens whenever the price of anything is artificially lifted. Production has increased; use has decreased. The world used to mine 20 million ounces of gold a year and use 10 million. Now it mines 40 million and uses 2 million.

It's curious to go over the economists' discussions of recent years about what we should do with our golden mountain. Everything has been suggested, and everything rejected. We can lower our buying price, but that would upset foreign exchange and make it so much the harder for the British to pay something on armaments, because they control most of the world's gold mines. We can raise the price, but the present price is already enough of a magnet to drag gold from all over the world, and raising the price would also upset our Treasury's bookkeeping.

Some of the bankers want us to try to force some of it into circulation, but people don't want it, and we'd be lucky if half a billion out of the 22 billions went into coin use. We can lend it to foreign countries, but that's something like a consistent winner at poker offering to lend indefinitely to the steady losers. We can stop buying, but that, too, would upset foreign exchange and hurt the British, and we can continue to buy.

Stuck With the Gold

So it looks as though we're stuck with the gold, as the Malay States were stuck with the rubber 15 years ago when they tried to hold up the price, and as Brazil was stuck with her coffee, and began burning it in locomotives. Perhaps at some future time we may be willing, as a nation and a government, to take our loss, and perhaps try to encourage the popular use of gold for ornament, by offering it to the jewelers for $10 or $15 an ounce.

But it looks as though the problem of how to get our money back on this mountain of noble metal, or noble mountain of metal, is going to turn out, after the war, to be very much like the problem we worried through in the 1920's, of how to collect the war debt. We never did collect it, and we finally had to take the loss.

The real trouble seems to be that gold was never cut out for a good currency except in rough and disorderly times, like the middle ages, where its extraordinary hoardability was really a virtue. When capitalism came along with its credit structure, nobody knew any better than to make the structure of promises a structure of golden promises, and this hoardability of gold became a curse, every 15 or 20 years.

Few people really wanted to hoard it, but everybody knew that in a pinch, it couldn't be turned out like iron or copper, and that society had made a whale of a lot of promises to produce the one thing that couldn't be produced in a pinch. So people figured they better hurry and get their gold before the other fellow asked for his.

And another thing. In the day of doubt they always rushed their gold from the doubtful spots to the safe spots. First it used to go from the weak goldsmiths to the strong; then from the shaky banks to the reliable; then from the uncertain cities to the safe ones; and then from the doubtful countries to the secure. Gold just naturally gravitates, in any times of doubt, from where it's most frantically wanted to where there's already plenty of it.

And the urge to get it out of danger also varies from time to time as well as from place to place. People's interest in it has varied every 15 or 20 years from complete indifference to frantic desire. That's the business cycle. Despite what some economists say, it might have been better if the credit system for the last 300 years had been based on something like iron or copper, more reliable and less hoardable, however bulky, instead of on gold.

Note—This article comprises text of talk by Mr. Fleming last week on radio station WOR.

Honored

© Harris & Ewing

Leon Henderson

Millville, N. J. Adds Henderson's Name to Scroll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILLVILLE, N. J.—This New Jersey town had added to its bronze scroll of honored citizens in Millville Municipal Building the name of Leon Henderson, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission and economic expert of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Mr. Henderson came home for the accolade as Millville's most distinguished citizen for 1941, seventh name on the roster.

The exercises in Millville Memorial High School where he graduated in 1913, were attended by 1,-000 persons, including Jerome Frank, Chairman of the SEC, newly appointed Federal Circuit Court Judge, and Mayor A. M. Ladlow, of Millville.

State Employment Offices Find Work For About 345,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The rate at which the defense effort is producing new jobs was shown in an announcement of Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, that state employment officers found work for 345,000 persons in February.

This was 70 per cent over the number of jobs found by the employment offices in February, 1940, and 90 per cent more than in February, 1939.

Mr. McNutt reported also that the number of workers in occupations covered by the old-age and survivors insurance system jumped by almost 2,700,000 in the last three months of 1940 compared with the similar period of 1939 and that taxable pay rolls for last October, November and December exceeded by $1,100,000,000 the last 1939 quarter. Workers covered by the insurance reached 31,017,000 with taxable pay rolls amounting to $8,541,000,-000.

Import Control System in U. S. Seen Next Step

WASHINGTON (AP) — Highly placed officials said creation of a system of import control might constitute the next step in the government's rapidly expanding economic defense program.

Under this system a government control agency would be authorized to determine what foreign merchandise should be admitted to the United States and what should be excluded.

However, the plan was regarded as so drastic, since it might exclude such items as Japanese silk, that the officials were unwilling to predict when, if at all, it might be instituted. So far, they explained, it is merely in the discussion stage.

"Economic Defense"

"Economic defense"—a name officials give to any sort of economic action to help the United States and the British allies and to impede the war effort of the Axis powers—is growing so fast that many advisers are reported to have urged President Roosevelt to set up a special unit to co-ordinate the numerous activities.

Principal evidences of the program to date have been the "freezing" of $4,500,000,000 worth of assets held in this country by 13 European nations which have come under the domination of either the Axis powers or Russia; institution of suits to break up alleged German influence in patent monopolies on articles vital to the national defense, particularly magnesium and optical instruments; setting up of export controls which restrict the shipment of scrap iron, aviation gasoline and hundreds of other items; and Export-Import Bank Loans of Argentina and other Latin American countries to facilitate their co-operation with both the United States and Great Britain.

"Preclusive Buying"

The recent seizure of 69 German, Italian and Danish ships in American ports also is considered in official circles to fit into the economic defense picture, although the vessels actually were put under coast guard custody because of attempted or suspected sabotage.

What officials call "preclusive buying" of strategic war materials to prevent their purchase by Axis agents has been advocated as another economic move. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation already is making large purchases in Latin America and the Far East, but has not classified these as "preclusive buying," although some of the deals may have the same effect.

Import controls appeared to be the only major new development being discussed by officials in connection with the "economic defense" program. They predicted, however, intensification of the steps already taken.

Thus, for instance, some officials, particularly in the Treasury, are understood to want to expand the "freezing" technique to the American-held assets of every country on earth. This, they argue, might prevent the use of some Axis funds for propaganda and espionage in the Western Hemisphere by restricting not only the funds of Axis nations but of other nations which might be blinds for Axis activities.

Takes Aviation Post

Morris B. Chesney

Appointed to the newly created post of Controller of the Republic Aviation Corp. Mr. Chesney formerly was with the Arthur Anderson & Co. He will have direct charge of all the company's accounting matters.

Competitive Bids for Utility Issues Now Ordered by SEC

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The Securities Commission today issued an order declaring that beginning May 7 all issues of public utility securities amounting to more than $1,000,000 must be floated through competitive bidding.

The new rule, known as "U-50," was adopted by unanimous vote of the commission. It developed in part from the battle between New York and Middle West investment bankers over the right to handle financing involving millions of dollars in fees each year.

The commission accepted almost without change the recommendation for a competitive bidding rule made by its public utilities division staff last Dec. 18 after months of investigation.

This proposal was the subject of a five-day public conference in February at which the Investment Bankers Association and the National Association of Securities Dealers marshaled the opposition of securities dealers from all parts of the country. The staff proposal was supported principally by Otis & Company of Cleveand and Halsey, Stuart & Company of Chicago, two of the largest investment banking houses outside of New York.

SEC Issues Exceptions

The SEC turned down flatly a suggested rule offered by the IBA at private conferences following the public hearing.

Calling attention to its long study of the problem, the commission said in a statement discussing the new rule:

"Our conclusion that competitive bidding is the only satisfactory means of avoiding these evils (the restraint of free and independent competition) has been reached only after the most exhaustive search for a substitute."

The rule makes five possible exceptions:

1. Issuance or sale of securities pro rata to existing holders of securities of the company involved.
2. The issuance of bonds, notes or other evidence of a debt of a maturity of 10 years or less to a commercial bank, insurance company or similar institution not for resale to the public.
3. The issuance or sale of securities to a registered holding company or subsidiary which has been approved by the commission under another section of the act.
4. Securities having proceeds to the issuer not exceeding $1,000,000.
5. Issuance or sale of securities in situations where the commission finds that competitive bidding appears unnecessary.

The new rule will apply to all public utility holding companies and operating subsidiaries subject to the utility act and regardless of whether the security is a new issue or represents an old issue being offered to the public. It does not require acceptance of the highest bid or prevent the rejection of all bids.

Consumers Power Deal

One of the early incidents around which the pressure for a competitive bidding developed was the effort of Consumers Power Company of Michigan to sell $28,500,000 of bonds late in 1939.

Wendell Willkie then was head of Consumers Power and of its parent, Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, which proposed to buy a considerable block of common stock of its subsidiary. Morgan, Stanley & Company, New York investment house, was the principal underwriter.

Otis & Company offered to buy the common stock at a higher price than that which C. & S. proposed to pay and also offered a higher price on the bonds. The SEC eventually permitted the deal to go through as planned, with the exception that it reduced the amount of bonds by $10,000,000 and impounded the management fees of Morgan, Stanley pending a determination as to whether there was arm's-length bargaining in connection with the underwriting arrangement. This question has not yet been decided and the Morgan, Stanley fee still is impounded.

The problem which the SEC has sought to meet is one of assuring that a company seeking to raise money through the issuance and sale of securities will be able to get the best possible price for its issue. Thus, the competitive bidding rule is intended to open the field of handling such sales by giving any bankers who wish an opportunity to submit their terms.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	359,770
1941 volume to date	35,886,879
1940 volume to date	52,994,848

Most Stocks Lower Today On War News

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Stocks, led by steels, dropped 1 to more than 3 points in today's market as Wall Street took a gloomier view of the Balkan war news.

The trend was downward from the opening and attempted rallies never got anywhere. Volume picked up on the relapse with transfers for the full proceedings at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares. Prices were at or near the bottom as the final hour approached.

Darkening the speculative picture, brokers said, were reports the Yugoslav troops had withdrawn in southern Serbia, leaving the left flank of the Greeks exposed, and other dispatches telling of the Nazis gaining a foothold on the banks of the Aegean Sea. In addition heavy British ship losses were none too pleasing. While the labor outlook seemingly was a bit better and business developments hopeful, the inclination of boardroom customers to stand aside was evident at the start.

Among stocks Chrysler backed into new low ground for the year. Other laggards included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Santa Fe, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, International Nickel, Westinghouse, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft and Johns-Manville.

In the minus column in the curb were Jones & Laughlin, Gulf Oil, Aluminum of America, Bell Aircraft, Humble Oil, Todd Shipyards and Sherwin Williams.

Bonds Are Lower

Corporate bonds took one of the hardest selling jolts in weeks today and many dropped 1 to more than 2 points in fairly brisk trading.

Rails, recently on the upgrade, were the widest losers as traders hurriedly got out of commitments when the market resumed the decline which began at the end of last week. There was little comeback in late trading.

The bond market seemed to take its signals mainly from a fall in stocks and uneasiness over the opening of spring fighting in the Balkans.

Down a point or more at one time were such issues as Erie 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of 1960, St. Paul 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s and Pere Marquette 5s.

The list of foreign government dollar loans received increased attention and here, too, prices inclined downward. Among the issues showing declines were those of Belgium, Uruguay, Japan and Australia.

U. S. Governments exhibited general strength, gaining 2-32 to 2-32 point. In over-the-counter dealings, the new taxable 2½s hit a new high at 102 21-32 but later slipped slightly.

London Market Up On Budget Statement

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The securities market greeted the budget statement today with a broad advance in prices. After a midday breathing spell, the market resumed the climb and finished close to the session's top prices.

High light of trade in the industrial group was the forward move in brewery and tobacco issues, reflecting the absence of expected increases in indirect taxation.

British Government bonds gained an average of around ⅛ point. Japanese loans weakened toward the close of the foreign bond market.

Domestic rail junior issues rose ½ to 1 point. Renewed local demand developed for kaffirs and interest revived in Rhodesian coppers. Oils held firm.

Grain Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—All grain futures prices, except corn, today suffered the worst setbacks in a long time as a result of heavy liquidating pressure and feeble rallying power of the market.

The close was at or near the lowest levels of the day. Soybean and lard contracts led the rout, although corn futures held relatively firm.

Weakness of securities and surrounding commodities, sharply increased receipts of loan wheat southwest, and uneasiness over the progress of the German invasion of the Balkans were adverse market factors. The market opened lower and despite feeble attempts to rally, prices hit the toboggan and nothing could stem the downturn.

Coast Guard Opens Bids For Three New Cutters

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Coast Guard has opened bids for three new 327-foot cutters, similar to the largest cutters now in service.

The Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Me., submitted a bid of $4,362,000 each on a "fixed price basis" and $4,062,000 each on an adjusted price basis.

Pusey and Jones Corporation, Wilmington, Dela., submitted a bid of $3,625,200 each.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended April 3 numbered 267, compared with 302 in the previous week and 274 in the comparable week of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Apr 4
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	46	45½	45½	−1½
7¾	5½	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
22⅞	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	− ¾
42½	36⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	17	37½	37	37	− ⅜
⅝	⅛	Air-Way E Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	½	½	½	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	8	7½	7½	−1
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	− ⅜
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	4	18¾	18	18	−2¼
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1⅔g)	4	20½	19¾	19¾	−1¼
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9	9	9	Apr 4
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	153	153	153	−2
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	7	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	21	6⅝	6	6	− ⅜
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	Apr 7
37	27¼	Allis-Ch (1½e)	31	29	27¾	27¾	−1⅛
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅞
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	+ ⅝
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	51¼	51	51	− ¾
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15	15	15	− ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	47½	47¼	47½	− ½
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	14	6¾	6½	6½	− ½
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	1	6⅛	6	6	Apr 7
38	31¾	Am Br Shoe .40g	1	32½	32½	32½	−1¾
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	7	88⅞	88¼	88¼	− ⅞
185	177	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	M'r 29
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	14	27⅞	25¾	25¾	−2⅛
69	56	Am C&F pf (7)	9	67	65¼	65¼	−2¾
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	1	20	20	20	− ⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111	110	110	−2
8¾	7½	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7½	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¼
11¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	6	12¼	12	12	−1
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 4
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	5	12½	12½	12½	−1¼
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	8	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ¾
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅝
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	29	36½	34¾	34¾	−2½
4⅜	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ¼
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	− ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	6	21⅝	21½	21½	− ½
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	48¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	− ¼
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	11	13	12¼	12⅜	− ⅞
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	7	84½	85½	82½	−3½
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	Apr 7
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	10	4⅞	4¼	4¼	− ¾
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	11	17	16½	16⅝	−1⅜
3¼	1⅜	Am Power & Lt	26	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	4	39½	38½	38½	−1½
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	7	33¼	33	33¼	− ¾
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	43	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	29	14¾	13¾	13⅜	−1¼
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	13	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅞
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	142	142	142	
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	1	45½	45½	45½	− ½
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	8	22	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅞
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	11¼	11	11	
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	8	17⅛	16½	16½	− ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90½	90½	90½	
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13¼	13¼	− ½
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	16	160¼	160	160	− ½
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	5	68¼	67¾	67¾	− ½
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ½
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Apr 5
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	12	5½	5¼	5¼	− ¼
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	Apr 4
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ½
60⅜	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	10	57½	54⅜	54½	−3
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ½
54	50½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	50	50	50	− ½
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	98	24½	23	23¼	−1¼
14¼	12½	Anchor H (½g)	5	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅝
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 31
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	5	29¼	28½	29¼	Apr 3
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	109¾	109⅝	109⅝	− ⅜
5½	4½	Armour Ill	47	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	6	55	52	52	−3½
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 13
34⅜	28	Arm Cork (¼g)	6	28¼	27¾	27¾	− ⅜
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (.2g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	− ¼
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80½	80½	80½	−1
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	Apr 4
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	− ¾
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	137	27	25	25⅛	−2⅛
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	4	68½	68	68	−1⅛
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	46	19	17⅜	17⅜	−2⅛
22¾	13½	Atl G&W Indes	8	22½	20¾	20¾	−1¼
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	10	27¾	27	27½	−1½
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	19	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	−1⅛
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	Apr 7
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	19	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	49¼	49¼	49¼	− ¼
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Apr 4
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
27⅛	17⅛	Austin Nichols	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Apr 3
5¼	3⅜	Aviation Corp	39	3⅜	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
B							
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	21	14½	13⅞	14⅛	− ¾
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	− ¼
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	29	6⅜	5½	5⅝	− ⅞
6⅛	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	− ½
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	6	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅝
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	8	8	8	Apr 3
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	15	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	− ½
247⅜	183¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	25	231¼	223⅛	221½	−1
31⅜	27½	Bayuk (1½)	5	30½	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅜
24⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	Apr 7
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	116	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116	116	116	
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	19	35⅜	34¼	34¼	−1¾
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	M'r 29
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27⅞	27½	27½	−1
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	30	77	75	75⅛	−2⅜
121½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	−3½
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	− ¾
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	20	20	20	Apr 4
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	6	7¾	7½	7½	− ½
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 3
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	19	15	14¼	14¼	− ⅞
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	4	28¾	27⅜	27⅜	−1⅝
22⅜	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19½	19	19½	
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	39	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅞
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	8	18	17½	17½	− ¾
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ¼
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	30½	30	30½	−1⅜
4½	3¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	Apr 5
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	10	10½	10	10	− ⅝
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	9	20⅝	20	20	− ⅝
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Apr 7
44½	38¼	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	+ ¾
21½	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	16	6	6	6	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ¼
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 24
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	3	22	21¾	21¾	− ½
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	15	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ¼
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	15	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	4	28¾	28	28	−1
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	− ⅞
18½	16¼	Burling Mills (1)	10	17⅛	17	17	− ⅛
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	−1¾
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	6	8⅜	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	3	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	4	20¼	20⅛	20¼	Apr 4
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	5	9	8½	8½	− ⅝
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	6	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅞
C							
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	5	21½	20½	20½	−1
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	Apr 7
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	4	6⅜	6	6	− ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ¼
13⅜	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	6	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅜
41¼	31⅜	Canadian Pacific	35	4	3½	3½	− ½
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	1	39	39	39	Apr 4
31¼	23⅝	Capital Adm A	1	25⅜	21½	21½	− ⅛
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Apr 4
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	47¼	46¼	46¼	−2½
50¼	41⅞	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	42¼	41½	41½	−1
28⅜	22	Celanese (1½g)	3	22⅛	21½	21½	− ¾
10	7	Celotex Cp (1¼g)	21	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	− ½
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20	18¼	18¼	−1¾
2⅜	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 7
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	5	5½	5½	5½	Apr 4
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	7	31	30	30	−1
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ¼
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18½	18½	18½	− ½
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 3
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	25	40⅛	39	39	−1¼
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Apr 3
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 4
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	29	3¼	3	3	− ¾
2½	⅝	Chi Great West	19	2	2	2	− ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	34	7	6¼	6¼	− ¾

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6½	6½	6½	− ⅜
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	7	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−1⅛
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39	39	39	−1
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	−1½
2¼	1⅝	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 5
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Apr 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ½
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
72⅛	62¼	Chrysler (1½g)	43	63½	61⅜	61½	−2⅛
10¾	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	7	9⅛	9	9	− ¼
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	35	35	35	M'r 26
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Apr 3
35½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	16	34¼	32¼	32½	−1⅝
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	3	32	31½	31½	− ¾
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	6	95½	94	94¼	−2
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r 22
113	111½	Colgate-P (½a)	11	12½	12	12¼	− ¼
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	Apr 4
30¼	24½	Collins & A 2¼g	3	24	23½	23½	−1
20	15	Col Fuel & I ½g	2	16	15½	15½	−1
21¾	18	Colum Br A .45g	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ½
21	17¾	Colum Br B .45g	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ½
4⅞	3½	Col G&E (.10g)	83	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	79½	79½	79½	−1
67⅛	45⅜	Colum Pict	2	45⅜	41½	41½	− ⅛
24⅞	22	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	Apr 7
80⅛	74½	Col Carb (1g)	1	77	77	77	Apr 4
31	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	5	28½	28	28	− ⅝
104	100	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	− ⅝
337⅜	333⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	34⅛	33¾	33¾	− ⅜
110	105	ComTev pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Apr 4
11½	8¾	Coml Solv (¾e)	42	10⅝	10	10	− ¾
¼	⅛	Com'th & South	21	½	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	19	59	58¼	58¼	− ¾
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	32	28	27¾	27¾	− ⅜
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr 7
18½	15¾	Congoleum (1)	7	15⅞	15½	15½	− ½
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	8	26	25	25	−2½
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅜
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	14	6⅞	6½	6½	− ⅛
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	29	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	− ¼
107⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	Apr 7
8	7⅜	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 7
6¼	5⅜	Cons Oil (½)	31	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ¼
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Apr 7
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr 7
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	2	13⅞	13½	13½	− ½
13	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	18	11⅞	10½	10¾	−1¼
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	11	1	1	1	− ⅛
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	94	93½	93½	−1
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	1	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	−1¼
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	39	38¾	38¾	− ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	25	3¼	3	3⅛	− ⅛
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¾g)	39	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅝
23½	17¼	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17½	17½	17½	−1
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	8	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	− ½
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	Apr 7
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	9	47	46½	46¾	− ¼
47⅜	37⅜	Coty Inc (½e)	13	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	− ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19⅞	14¾	Crane Co (.80e)	4	15	14⅝	14¾	− ¼
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	6	5½	5½	5½	
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	34	23¼	22	22	−1¾
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	−1⅝
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel (½g)	7	12¾	12½	12½	− ⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. G. I. to Take Loss on Sale Of Large Unit

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorneys announced that an underwriting group was prepared, subject to Securities Commission approval, to sell 701,253 shares of Connecticut Light & Power Company common stock on Wednesday at a price to the public of $42.50 a share.

The stock will be sold to the underwriters by the United Gas Improvement Company, which is disposing of its 61 per cent voting interest in the Connecticut Company in compliance with the integration clause of the Holding Company Act at a price of $39.50, making a "spread" of $3.

The announcement was made by Thomas Reath, counsel for Drexel & Company, Philadelphia, the managing underwriter, and Thomas B. K. Ringe, counsel for U. G. I., at a hearing called by the SEC on the U. G. I. application to sell the stock.

The question of arm's length bargaining as it related to U. G. I.'s choice of Drexel & Company to direct the sale of the stock was not raised at the hearing, inasmuch as a prior agreement had been reached to impound the management fee amounting to $140,000 pending a later decision by the commission on that question.

William W. Bodine, U. G. I. President, testified at the hearing that he had insisted on a price of $43 to the public and a net of $40 to the company. However, during the afternoon, the underwriting group made its formal offer of a commitment to the U. G. I. directorate at Philadelphia calling for a net of $39.50. This offer was accepted, Mr. Reath and Mr. Ringe told Willis E. Monty, SEC trial examiner who conducted the hearing.

Under the terms finally accepted U. G. I. stands to lose more than $362,000. The average cost of the stock to U. G. I. was $39.84 a share.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Argentine & Brazil 3 P.M.

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:	$4.03½	$4.03½	$8.2397
Cables†	.2323	.2323	$
Switz'l'd—franc	.0505	.0505	.0526
Italy—lira	.0500x	.0500x	.0533
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205	.0456
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2981
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2345	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2472	.2468	*
Shanghai—dol	.0537	.0537	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8212	.8700	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish and Rumanian currencies are not available for occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNot quoted. xNominal.

On Banker-Farmer Honor Roll

NEW YORK—Because of its maintenance of a high record of agricultural activities during 1940, the New York State Bankers Association has been placed on the honor roll of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association, it was announced by Dan H. Otis, director of the Commission. For the second consecutive year the New York association has been given a 1,000-point rating, the highest possible, for its banker-farmer accomplishments.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 49-46	110.15	110.15	110.15
5 2s 50-48	101.9	101.9	101.9
1 3⅛s 52-49	112.19	112.19	112.19
4 2½s 53-49	106.14	106.14	106.14
1 3s 55-51	111.17	111.17	111.17
6 2½s 54-52	102.19	102.18	102.18
2 2⅞s 60-55	109.20	109.20	109.20
8 3s 80	101	100⅞	100⅞

New York City Bonds

6 Adams Exp 4¼s 46st	104	103½	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
112 Alleghany cv 5s 44	95¼	94¾	94¾
13 Alleghany cv 5s 49	82¾	82½	82½
11 Alleghany 5s 50 st	57	56½	56½
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
33 Am & For P 5s 2030	57½	57	57
2 AmIGChem 5½s49	104	104	104
1 Am Int 5½s 49	102	102	102
14 Am T&T 3½s 43	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
25 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107½	107½
5 Am WW&E 6s75	110⅛	109¾	110⅛
10 Ang C Nitra deb 67	32¼	32	32
3 Arm Del 4s57	106½	106½	106½
2 Arm Del 4s55	105⅝	105½	105⅝
18 AT&SF 4s95	109⅛	109	109
1 AT&SF aj 4s95	91	91	91
1 AT&SF aj 4s95 st	91½	91½	91½
1 AT&SF T ShL4s58	111	111	111
11 AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	110	109⅞	110
36 AC Line 1st 4s 52	78	77¾	77¾
3 AC Line clt 4s52	74	74	74
19 AC Line 4½s64	67	65¾	65¾
2 AC Line 5s65	87	85½	85½
4 Atl &D 1st 4s48	34¼	33½	33⅞
2 Atl G&WI 5s59	93½	93	93½
82 B&O 95 stA	45½	44	44
25 B&O 95 st C	52½	51½	51⅝
25 B&O 2000 st D	44¾	43½	43⅝
12 B&O 96st F	45¼	43¾	43¾
395 B&O cv 60 st	27¼	24½	24¾
2 B&O 4s48	68	68	68
7 B&O PLE&WV 4s51st	59½	58¼	58¼
27 B&O SW 5s 50 st	48½	47¾	47¾
1 B&O TC 4s59	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞
1 Bell T Pa 5s48B	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Bell T Pa 5s60C	131½	131½	131½
16 Beth Stl 3½s52	106	105¾	105¾
15 Beth Stl 4s 65	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 Beth Stl 3s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Blaw Knox 3½s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
14 Boston&Me 5s '67	78⅜	78	78
53 Boston&Me 4¼s '70	27¼	25¾	25¾
13 Boston&Me 5s '60	73¼	73¼	73¼
22 Bos & NY AirL4s '55	16⅝	16½	16½
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	91½	91¼	91¼
6 Bkly UnGas 5s '57 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Buf R&P 5s '57	47⅜	46¾	46¾
2 Bur C R&Nor5s'34ct	6½	6½	6½
4 Bur C R&Nor5s'34ct	6	5⅞	6
114 Bush Term 5s '55	44	43¾	43¾
4 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	72¾	72¾	73¼
4 Cal Ore Pow 5s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Can Sou 5s '62	86	86	86
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101	101	101
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100½	100	100
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97¼	97½	97½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98	97½	97½
2 Can Pac 5s '54	78½	78½	78½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	60½	60⅛	60¾
3 Caro C&O 5s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Celanese 3s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	24	24	24
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	12	11	11
4 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	11⅞	11¾	11¾
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	62½	61½	62
57 Cen Pac 5s '60	52	50	50
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	72	72
18 Cen R R N J 5s '87	18½	17¾	17¾
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	85	85	85
1 C&O 4½s '92	121	121	121
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	104	104	104
9 Chi & Alton 3s '49	16	14½	14½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	85½	85¼	85¼
15 CB&Q 4½s 77	76¼	76	76¼
16 CB&Q gen 4s 58	87	86⅛	86⅛
6 CB&Q 4s 1l 49	98½	98½	98½
1 CB&Q 3½s 1ll 49	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3 Chi & E Ill inc 97	25	23⅜	23⅜
11 Ch Gt W Inc 4½s 2048	38½	36⅞	36⅞
12 Ch Gt W 4s 59	69½	68½	68½
6 Chi I & L 6s 66	9½	9¾	9¾
14 Chi I & L 5s 66	9¾	9¼	9¼
208 CMSP & P 5s 75	9¾	8¾	8¾
296 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2½	2½
CMSP&P 5s 89F	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞
3 CM&SP 4½s 89C	38¼	38¼	38¼
9 CM&SP 4½s 89E	38	38	38
31 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37½	35¼	35¼
13 CM&NW 4½s 36	28⅜	27½	27½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16¼	16¼	16¼
60 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	14½	14½	14½
25 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
10 Chi&NW 5s 87	24¼	23½	23¾
2 Chi&NW 3½s 87	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
39 Chi Rv 5s 27	39	39	39
28 CRI&P 4½s 52A	11½	11¼	11¼
16 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	10¾	10	10
15 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2½	2	2
30 CRI & P 4s 88	18⅝	17	17¼
76 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	10⅜	9½	9¾
9 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	9¼	8⅞	9
5 CSt.L&NOMen 4s 51	49	48½	48½
5 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Ch Un Sta 3⅜s 63	107½	107½	107½
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	10	10	10
5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100	100	100
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94	93½	93½
17 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Childs Co 5s 43	31½	31½	31½
1 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	15	15	15
8 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	106½	106	106
1 Cin Un Ter 4½s 71	109	109	109
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58⅜	57½	57½
1 CCC&StL 5s 93B	90	90	90
36 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	76¾	76¾	76¾
6 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	85⅞	85¼	85¼
3 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	88½	88½	88½
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	78¾	78¾	78¾
100 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	20⅝	20¾
1 Columbia Gas 5s 52 Ap	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
13 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	105	105	105
10 ComlMack inc 69ww	37½	37¼	37¼
23 ConwithEd cv 3½s 58	112⅜	112¼	112¼
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
25 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅜	104	104
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	75½	75½	75½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104⅜	104	104

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Crane 2¼s 50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94	94	94
7 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	16½	16	16
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
42 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	51⅜	50½	50½
7 D & R G 4½s 36	11⅛	11	11
88 D & R G 4s 36	11½	10½	10½
1 D & R G West 5s 55	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 D & R G W 5s 55 Osd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
14 D & R G West 5s 78	11⅝	11¼	11¼
1 Det Ed 4s 65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
13 Det Ed 3s 70	103¾	103½	103½
8 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103	102¾	102¾
2 DulMissabe&I13½s62	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
54 Erie rfg 5s 67	23⅜	22¼	22⅜
10 Erie rfg 5s 67	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜
15 Erie 1st 4s 96	88	87⅜	87⅜
13 Erie gen lien 4s 96	50¾	49⅞	49⅞
5 Erie & Jer 6s 55	88¼	88¼	88¼
20 Erie Gene 6s 57	110	109½	109½
5 Fed Lt&T 6s 54F	101	101	101
5 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	102½	102½	102½
33 Fla E Cst 5s '74	11¼	10½	10½
13 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	50	50	50
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89⅜	89	89
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106¼	106⅛	106¼
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	76	76	76
16 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104¼	104⅛	104
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93⅛	93	93
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	92½	92½	92½
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97½	97½	97½
5 Gulf M&Oh 4s '75	69	67	67
10 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	41	40¾	40¾
11 Harlem Riv&Pt 4s '54	84¼	84	84
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	89	89	89
3 Housatonic 5s '37	62½	62	62
3 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s '54	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 Hudson Coal 5s62A	28½	28	28
23 Hudk&Man rfg 5s57	45⅜	43	43
8 Hudk&Man 5s57	11¾	11¼	11¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s81	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
21 Ill Cen 3½s52	43	42	42
5 Ill Cen 4s52	45⅜	44¾	44¾
1 Ill Cen 4s53	43	43	43
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s55	44¼	43	43
35 Ill Cen 4¾s66	44¼	42½	42½
6 Ill Cen 5s55	53	52½	52½
48 IC&CSLNO 5s 63A	47¼	45½	45½
21 IC&CSLNO 4½s 63A	43⅞	42½	42½
3 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	19	18	18
12 Inland Stl 3s 61	103	103	103
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1½	1½	1½
4 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	14½	14½	14½
17 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	14½	14	14
18 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	48½	47	47
9 Int Paper 6s 55	103⅞	103½	103½
2 Int Rys C A 6⅛s 47	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
10 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	79	79	79
38 Int T&T 4½s 52	42	39¾	39¾
15 Int T&T 5s 55	44½	41½	41½
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	42⅜	42¼	42¼
7 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	42	41½	41½
5 K C South 5s 50	27⅞	27¼	27¼
1 K C Term 4s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	106½	106½	106½
18 Koopers Co 4s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	56½	56½	56½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	62⅞	62¼	62¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	50½	50¼	50¼
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	96	96	96
3 Leh & N 4s '45	41½	41½	41½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	66½	66⅛	66⅞
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	91	91	91
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	44	43¼	44
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	44	43¼	44
3 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	47¼	47	47¼
25 Lehigh Valy 5s 2003 st	33	31	31
52 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	28¾	27⅞	27⅞
40 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	25⅝	25	25
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	105	105	105
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	120	120	120
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	125	125	125
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97	97	97
2 Long Isl 1st ref 4s '49 st	97½	97½	97½
4 Louisia 3-4 Ark 5s '69	85½	85¼	85¼
4 Lou & N25s 2003 B	104	104	104
8 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100	99⅞	100
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	95½	95½	95½
15 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89¼	89⅛	89⅛
10 Lou&NSo 1t M 4s 52	89	89	89
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	79¼	79	79
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	51	51
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	32¾	32¼	32¼
1 Marion St Shav 6s 47	93	93	93
32 McKess&Rob5½s50	110⅜	109¼	109¾
4 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
6 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	10	9⅞	9⅞
2 M & StL rfg 5s 62	1½	1½	1½
12 M & St L 4s 49	2⅝	2½	2½
31 MSP&SSMarie5s38	12	11½	11½
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅜	11¼	11¼
72 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅜	10¾	10¾
Mo-Ill 5s 59	85	85	85
2 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	27¼	24¼	24½
140 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9¾	8	8¼
26 M-K-T 4½s 78	24½	22	22
50 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	17½	15	15
33 M-K-T 5½s 66 B	23½	21½	21½
23 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	13⅜	11¼	11¼
21 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	22¾	22	22
111 Mo Pac 5s 77F	23½	22	22
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	23½	23½	23½
8 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	23¾	23⅛	23⅛
22 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	23¾	23	23
43 Mo Pac 5s 81I	23¼	22	22⅛
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	21¾	21¼	21¼
2 Mo Pac 3rd cv 5s '33	83½	83½	83½
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 MonWPa PubSv6s'65	112½	112½	112½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	105	104¾	104¾
6 Mor & Essex 5s '55	39¾	39⅛	39⅛
17 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36½	36	36
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42¼	41⅝	39⅛
17 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	42¼	41⅝	41⅞
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42¼	41⅝	41⅞
10 Nash Cha&StL 4s '78	68⅞	68¾	68⅞
8 Nat Diary 3¼s '60	102⅜	102¾	102¾
28 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104	104	104
10 Natl Steel 3s '65	102¾	102½	102½
1 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Naugatuck 4s 54	86¼	86	86
3 N Eng RR 5s '45	57	57	57
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	57	55	55
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123½	123½	123½
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 N Orl Term 4s '53	72½	72½	72½
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	42¼	42¼	42¼
8 NO Tex&M 5s '35A	42½	39¾	39¾
3 NO Tex&M 4½s 56 ct	38	38	38
6 NY&Greenw dL5s '46	47	47	47
1 NYC&Har 3½s 2000	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
40 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67⅛	65½	65⅝
84 NYC 4½s 2013A	59¾	58	58¼
3 NYC cn 4es '98	65¼	65⅜	65⅜
4 NYC 3¾s '46	94½	94	94
17 NYC cv 3½s 52	63⅝	62¼	62¼
1 NYC & HR 4s 42	100½	100½	100½
6 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	68¼	68	68
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	62	62	62
89 NYChiStL 5½s 74A	74¼	72¼	72¼
98 NYChiStL 4½s 78	62¼	60½	61
14 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100¼	99½	99½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62	61	61
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	59	59	59
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	52¾	52¾	52¾
40 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	26¼	24¾	24¾
10 NYNH&H clt 6s-40	42¼	42¼	42¼
8 NYNH&H 4½s 67	25⅞	24¾	24¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 47	25	25	25
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	25¼	25¼	25¼
19 NYNH&H 4s 56	25½	23⅜	23⅜
4 NYNH&H 4s 57	6¾	6⅞	6¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	25¼	25¼	25¼
15 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¼	6	6
18 NY O&W gen 4s 55	2	1¾	1¾
4 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	106	106
9 NY S&W gen 5s 40	15½	15½	15½
6 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	101½	101⅜	101½
84 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4	3¾	3¾
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55	109	109	109
10 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
1 Nori&Sou 5s 41 ct	90½	90½	90½
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
22 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	18¼	18	18
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
69 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅜	65¼	65¼
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59¼	58½	58½
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
67 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55	53	53
13 Nor Pac 4s 97	779⅜	78⅞	79
33 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43½	43¾
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
3 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7½	7	7
5 Okla G&E 4s 46C	105	105	●105
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅞	106½	106½
4 Otis tSeel 4½s 62A	85	85	85
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	108⅜	108½	108½
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
21 Pen Co 4s 63	105	105	105
1 PenOh&Det 4½s 77	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	109	109	109
3 Pen P&L 3½s 69	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	113½	113½	113½
16 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
17 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	95¾	95½	95½
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	103	103	103
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	102¼	102¼	102¼
18 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96⅜	96¼	96¼
13 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90⅜	90	90
21 Pere Marq 5s 56	77⅞½	77½	77½
21 Pere Marq 4½s 80	71¼	70½	70½
2 Philips Dodge 5½s 52	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Phila Co 5s 67	106¼	106¼	106¾
7 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
35 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6	5⅞	5⅞
33 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	20¼	19	19
1 Philippine Rs 4s 37	5½	5½	5½
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9 PCC & StL 4½s 77	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	102	102	102
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	53	53	53
24 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83½	82½	82½
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	84	83½	83½
5 Readg 4½s 97 B	82	83⅜	83⅜
2 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103⅜	103½	103½
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¼	104	104
2 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	43½	43½	43½
19 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	9½	9¼	9¼
3 RI Art Lat 4½s34	13½	13½	13½
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	7½	7½	7½
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	93⅞	93½	93⅝
2 StLIM&S4s&R&G 33	68½	68½	68½
5 StLPea&NWBs48	35	35	35
5 St.Pub Serv 5s 59	70	70	70
2 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	113	113	113
19 SA&A Pass 4s 43	88¾	88	88¾
71 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6¾	6	6
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
15 Sea A L rfg 5s '50	5¼	5¼	5¼
15 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4½	4⅜	4⅜
6 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
3 Shell Un 2½s '54	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Silesian Am 5s '41	45	45

Colombia Stays Put In Joint Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—Continued and loyal co-operation of Colombia in continental defense appears assured as a result of the recent Parliamentary elections in which the Liberal factions were triumphant. Foreign policy was not an issue in the votings but the Conservatives, who remain in opposition, have never been completely sympathetic toward a defense understanding with the United States.

The elections decided the new membership of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Legislative Assemblies of 14 political departments. The old Chamber consisted of 118 members, made up of 77 Liberals and 41 Conservatives, but increased population has caused total representation to be increased to 131.

The new Chamber sees a continued Liberal majority though that party is split regarding the leadership of ex-President Alfonso López. Disputes persist and official confirmation is lacking on some returns, but it appears as if the pro-López faction has gained, and that the Conservatives have failed to obtain sufficient seats to hold the balance between the pro and anti-López factions.

Señor López, who recently returned to the country, declared his chief motive was to serve the Liberal Party, but it is presumed he is also interested in obtaining nomination for the 1942-46 Presidential term. The party convention meets in this city in July next.

The Liberals have been in power since 1930, when Enrique O. Herrera was elected President. He was succeeded by Señor López, after whom there was President Eduardo Santos, now in office. The Constitution forbids two consecutive terms for the Chief Executive.

According to Señor López, his offers to co-operate with the Santos Administration were refused. He has criticised international and economic policies, but Liberal supporters see no fundamental difference between his thoughts and those of President Santos on continental defense.

Dr Laureano Gomez, the Conservative leader, on the other hand, is frankly anti-American. To avoid any misunderstanding, he once again set forth his ideas on international policy. He is utterly opposed to any kind of agreement with the United States, politically or culturally. He considers the United States incorrigibly imperialist in its attitude toward South America and that there are no points of contact between "Anglo-Saxon materialism" and "Spanish civilization." If there is to be any continental solidarity, he says, it should be limited to the Latin nations with Argentina and Brazil guiding the rest.

Wheeler Fears U. S. Will Send Convoys

DETROIT, April 8 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, asserted last night that "everything has been and is being done by this Administration to create an incident to excite the American people to war."

He reiterated his prediction in Cleveland April 6 that American convoys would be sent to the South Atlantic and perhaps later to war zones.

Senator Wheeler spoke before a mass meeting sponsored by the America First Committee, ending the first leg of his cross-country speaking tour.

He declared that the key to this Nation's success is its faith in laws, instead of in men, and charged:

"Today by our acts we are abandoning the philosophy of government of our forefathers by returning to government by men—one man."

Easter Egg Search To Be More Costly

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—This year's Eastern egg hunt will be costly fun.

When the youngsters go searching under beds and behind desks for the brightly colored eggs traditional with Easter, they will be seeking a commodity of considerably greater value than in recent years.

Wholesale egg prices are quoted around 22 cents a dozen, top price for the year. That's approximately six cents above last year's price and the highest for the pre-Easter week since 1937. Retail prices are up correspondingly.

White House Picketed By Isolationist Group

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Between 200 and 300 representatives of the American Peace Mobilization picketed the White House yesterday, carrying signs demanding that the United States remain at peace.

The group marched up and down Pennsylvania Avenue but Secret Service men closed the White House grounds and they were not permitted to enter.

"All out aid to England means total war for America," one sign said. Another declared there should be no interference with the right to strike and a third said, "End discrimination against Negroes."

Plans Long Visit

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—Sites on Tucker's and Morgan's Islands and the immediate foreshore became a United States naval operating base recently when Capt. Jules James read an order from Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy.

Asked how long he expected to stay, Captain James answered with a smile: "Well, I guess it will be for 99 years, won't it?"

For Parting Atoms

General Electric

Atomic Research Equipment

"Test tube," fourteen feet high, used in study of atoms in General Electric Laboratory at Schenectady, N. Y.

Atoms Separated In Giant 'Test Tube'

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A towering piece of apparatus or "test tube" 14 feet high is being used in one of the newer methods of separating atoms of the same element of slightly different weight in a process of thermal diffusion or dispersion of the atoms by heating.

The principal parts of this equipment built in the General Electric Research Laboratory at Schenectady are two glass tubes 14 feet long, one inside the other, and a gold wire extending from top to bottom in the inner tube. The inner tube contains in gaseous form the material to be separated and is kept at a fixed temperature by passing steam through the outer tube. When the gold wire in the inner tube is heated the lighter atoms go to the top and the heavier ones go to the bottom, where they are collected.

A gold wire is used because a baser metal might be chemically attacked or consumed by the material being studied. A larger wire circling the outer tube is used to dry out the apparatus.

A thermal diffusion apparatus of this type was first used in Germany by Clusius and Dickel to separate isotopes (chemically similar elements) of chlorine.

Brother of Raja Named as Heir

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch said yesterday that Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the white Raja of Sarawak, had pronounced his brother, Bertram, heir to the throne.

The Raja also announced the formation of a legislative council for the Borneo State, and proclaimed an end of the absolute rule of the Rajas.

The Raja deposed his nephew and heir, Anthony Walter Daybell Brooke, of his title and authority as Muda (Crown Prince) in January, 1940, declaring that he was "not yet fitted to exercise the responsibilities of this high position."

Byrd Expedition Vessels Quit Southernmost City

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The Navy Department announced yesterday that the two ships bringing members of the United States Antarctic Expedition home had left Punta Arenas, Chile, the southernmost city in the world.

The vessels, the U. S. S. Bear and the U. S. motorship North Star, separated at Punta Arenas to journey home by different routes. The Bear will proceed along the east coast of South America to Boston, docking about May 20. The North Star, coming up the west coast, is due in Seattle, Wash., about May 8.

Road Posters In California Up for Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The perpetual effort of the California Roadside Council to free the State's highways from the blight of blatant, unsightly, and sometimes dangerous signboards has come to another point—in the current legislative session—where it will either make another progressive step—or not.

Five measures before the 1941 Legislature interest the Council, which, with its 100 member organizations covering a wide range of population, has constituted itself the foremost spokesman and semi-official guardian of roadside beauty of California.

One of the five measures, duplicated in Senate bill 284 and Assembly bill 2,146, provides for a 1,000-foot setback from the highway of all rural outdoor advertising displays except those exempted in the present Outdoor Advertising Act.

This one measure, in the opinion of Mrs. Helen B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the California Roadside Council, "would discourage" rural outdoor advertising to such an extent that the Council could consider its major battle won.

Senate bill 972 and Assembly bill 1,198, twin measures, provide that no permit for an advertising display shall be issued in violation of any county ordinance; and no permit shall be granted unless the application has first been approved by the authorized county official.

Ten Counties Have Acted

Ten of the most progressive counties in California now have planning ordinances which operate to protect the roadsides in those counties. The legislation proposed in these measures would merely make the present State law and officials respect the existence, the activities, and the purposes of those county boards.

Senate bill 1,254 and Assembly bill 2,147, also twin measures, provide that the State must remove advertising displays which have been erected in violation of any county ordinance.

This proposed legislation would provide for greater co-operation between State and county agencies engaged in the same highway-protecting work.

There are two other measures introduced on behalf of the roadside advertising companies, which are believed by the Roadside Council to be designed to weaken the gains they have made, and which are being strongly opposed.

The Roadside Council was established in 1929, and in 1933 it was instrumental in bringing about the passage of the California Roadside Act, which placed the first Statewide restrictions on roadside advertising. The law set up a license fee for each person or company engaged in rural outdoor advertising, and compels the payment of a fee to the State for each advertising structure in rural areas.

Although this gain was basic, Mrs. Reynolds sees the chief gains in the fight against roadside signboards as having been made in county zoning and planning. In this field local legislation has, in some cases, placed prohibitive restrictions on the signboards. The counties also set standards for the appearance of buildings, order the screening of junk yards, and otherwise improve roadsides.

Operators' Move Defeated

Two years ago, alarmed by county restrictions, the signboard operators undertook to secure State legislation which would limit such activities on the part of the counties. The Roadside Council helped bring about the defeat of this plan.

"The approach to sign-free highways through the medium of the counties is very slow," Mrs. Reynolds said. "After many years of work our gains are small. We feel that the rapid increase in good highways—and the equally rapid effacement of them with signboards—is something the State might well take up, to save this scenic land from the tawdriness. Control of outdoor advertising is widely recognized as one of the Constitutional functions of the State.

"In 1939 the Roadside Council was a very small organization, but in the defense of the Outdoor Advertising Act it received a surprising number of indorsements, and we realized that public opinion was supporting our efforts to a much greater degree than we had supposed.

"We have studied the accomplishments of some of the Atlantic seaboard States with their fine parkways and scenic highways, and we challenge Californians—who appreciate competition—to put our State highways on a similarly high plane."

The California Federation of Women's Clubs, two chapters of the American Institute of Architects, California Garden Clubs, Inc., and many other cultural organizations, civic bodies, and planning groups, co-operate with the California Roadside Council.

The California Legislature has its hands quite full of a number of issues, what with 4,000 bills on its combined calendars, but committees in both Houses have reported that before long they will make reports on bills relating to the endless contest of signs versus scenery.

The Z's Have It

JACKSONVILLE, N. C. (AP)—The Z's have it in this family.

The 11 sons and daughters of Biggs Cox and Jutry Jemina Elizabeth Gertrude Hart Cox are: Zadie, Zylphia, Zula, Zadoc, Zeber, Zenobia, Zeronial, Zeslie, Zeola, Zero, and Zelbert.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

LOS GATOS, CALIF. — Beautiful 20-acre estate for sale, also marvelous acreage adjoining; magnificent view of Santa Clara Valley; priced to sell. OWNER, Box 1, Los Gatos.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BY PRIVATE family, antique furniture, Oriental rugs. Write F. M. G., 1397 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL, MASS., 65 Mount Vernon St. —Unexpectedly to offer, modern suite of large living room, double bedroom, tiled bath with shower, electric kitchen; moderate rent. Apply STREET & CO., Inc., 30 Federal Street. Telephone LIBerty 4436.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th—Large one-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; $40; all transportation. En. 2-1883.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SWITCHBOARD operator, New York City office; young, personable, experienced. Write full particulars, salary expected. Write Box S-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE — Gulistan 16th century hunting carpet design rug 9x18, used very little; walnut dining room set and mahogany bedroom set. Phone Wellesley 1213 (Mass.).

HOUSES TO LET

NEEDHAM, MASS., 51 Birds Hill Ave.—Bungalow, 5 rooms, garage; convenient to train. Phone Needham 1841.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, part time available. 11 West 42 Street, Office 1960. Reasonable.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortably furnished, double and single outside sunny rooms. Com. 4659. MISS PARKS.

BOSTON—Large room $4.00, medium $3.00; homey apartment, back Albiani's, 270 West Newton St., Kenmore 6815 evenings.

NEW YORK CITY, 101st (Broadway)—Small, attractive studio room; bright, cheerful, kitchen privileges; $5.50. Tel. Academy 2-7675 (Davis).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A-1 COOK, American, wide experience, good manager, excellent references; go anywhere; $75 up. Box F-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DANCING TEACHER (Colored) with college training and camp experience desires work with children at a camp or seashore. Write Box J-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N.Y.C. Wis. 7-7969

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Mrs. Blake's Linen Lounge—Everything for ladies, the home and trousseaux; exquisite embroideries. 62, Northumberland Street.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SCOTLAND, GALLOWAY — Farmhouse accommodation April to September; exceptionally comfortable home; beautiful situation. McClymont, Creebank, Bargrennan, Newton Stewart.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS — Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

E. PRICE & CO., 9, High St., Hanley, S. O. T. Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Fertilisers and Garden Requisites.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers) Address: 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, evacuated to South Cornwall; beautifully situated; inclusive board residence from 3½ gns. per week; personal supervision. Further particulars apply MISS STRUTT, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall. Telephone Mawnan Smith 30.

Berks.— "SUNACRES," COLD ASH, NEWBURY.— Delightful country guest house near town, in safe area; sheltered southerly aspect; luxuriously furnished; excellent cuisine; own garden produce; a real haven of rest; inclusive weekly terms from 4½ guineas; practically no extras; personal management; brochure from Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hall. Tel. Thatcham 3244.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tites, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH, YENTON GERVIS ROAD, EAST
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. Benn. Tel.: 2752.

LONDON
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
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LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LONDON, FLEMINGS HOTEL — Bed and breakfast 6/6 per night, 35/- p. w.; H. and C. bathroom every floor, 16, Sussex Place, W. 2. Phone Pad. 6885. Scottish Proprietress.

REIGATE, SURREY, MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds, recently remodernised; 25 miles from London, 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

WORTHING Central, Thakeham Hotel—Lift; facing sea and sun; warm and pleasant; H. & C. all rooms; terms from £3.3.0. weekly or 12/- daily. Marine Parade. Phone 859.

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KENSINGTON HOUSE
While some is now taxed, part of our stock remains at old prices. "PRUDENCE and COMMON SENSE" say
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Towels, bath sheets; rugs and blankets; silk crepe de chine (cream only) 7/11 per yard. Liberty (and other) printed silk crepes, 12/11 and 10/11 per yard; lingerie; coatings and tweeds, 8/11 to 16/11. Linen and cotton sheets, plain, twilled, embroidered; blouses, evening wraps; hand-wrought linens; Winceyette, plain colours, 1/4½, 1/8.
THESE AND MUCH MORE at
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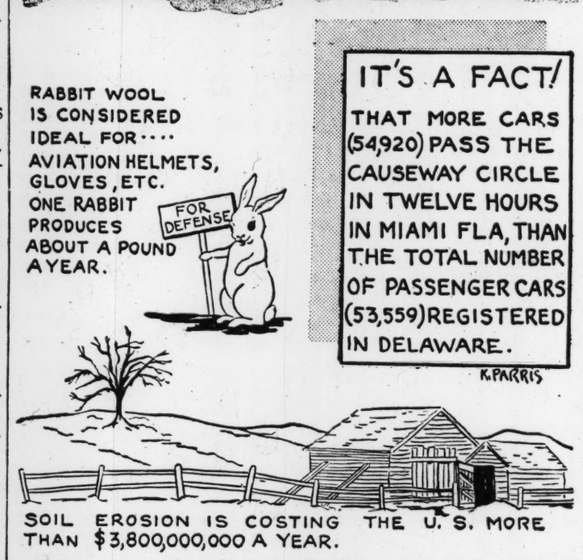
Daily Features Page

FACTS & FIGURES


RABBIT WOOL IS CONSIDERED IDEAL FOR···· AVIATION HELMETS, GLOVES, ETC. ONE RABBIT PRODUCES ABOUT A POUND A YEAR.
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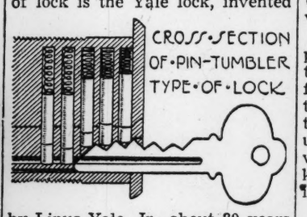
IT'S A FACT! THAT MORE CARS (54,920) PASS THE CAUSEWAY CIRCLE IN TWELVE HOURS IN MIAMI FLA, THAN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGER CARS (53,559) REGISTERED IN DELAWARE.
K. PARRIS
SOIL EROSION IS COSTING THE U. S. MORE THAN $3,800,000,000 A YEAR.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Master Key Can Open Several Different Locks?

There are several different kinds of key-operated locks, and several types of "master-keyed" locks. A series of locks so designed and constructed that each individual lock may be operated by its own key (which fits no other lock in the series), and also may be operated by another key, which will open every lock in the series, is said to be master-keyed.

One of the most familiar types of lock is the Yale lock, invented



by Linus Yale, Jr., about 80 years ago. It used a flat, notched key which is insterted into a cylinder or "plug." The plug is ordinarily held immovable by several pin-tumblers. Each pin, however, is cut in two at some point in its length, and when the key is inserted, the notches on the key push the pins up so that all the pin-tumbler cuts coincide with the upper edge of the plug, which then can be turned by the key. Turning the plug pulls back the bolt, unlocking the door. Such a pin-tumbler lock cannot be opened by a key whose notches vary in height even as little as 1-50th of an inch from the true dimensions.

To master-key a pin-tumbler lock, a second cylinder, outside the inner cylinder or plug, may be used. The pins all are cut through at two points, instead of one. When the master-key is inserted in the lock, the upper breaks in each pin line up with the top edge or master cylinder, allowing that cylinder (and the plug within it) to revolve when the key is turned.

The other set of cuts in the pins is used for the change-key—the key that is changed in pattern for each lock in the series. When the proper change-key is inserted, the lower breaks in the pins line up with the top edge of the plug, which then may be turned by the key, the master-cylinder remaining stationary.

By this method, a single master-key will open every one of the locks in the series, while the locks also may be provided with individual or change-keys, all different from each other and from the master key.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Adequate Size

If traffic on highways in the United States should double, two-lane width would still be adequate for 98 per cent of the roads, says one road official.

Vocations

Profits From Beehives

At 14 years of age Leland Hubbard, a Michigan farmer's son, was keeping bees. As time went on and his colonies of bees increased, he decided to make beekeeping his life work.

In 1929, when the prices of all commodities were high, young Hubbard decided he could save money and increase his profits by making his own beehives. He erected a small building, installed machinery and began manufacturing the hives. Soon he was selling beehives to his neighbors. The demand grew and his factory was enlarged and today he is doing a thriving business.

Besides making 12 different sizes of beehives which are shipped knocked down, Mr. Hubbard makes queen cages which are usually shipped south to apiarists who often order as many as 10,000 at a time. In addition, Mr. Hubbard handles beeswax and apparatus for extracting the honey from the combs.

Mr. Hubbard has 700 colonies of bees and in addition to the large amount of honey they produce, he buys honey from his customers which he sells at wholesale in truckload lots in eastern markets. —Mrs. E. H., Grosse Point, Mich.

In Lighter Vein

Conserved on One

"Was your lecture on economy a success?" asked Blankley.

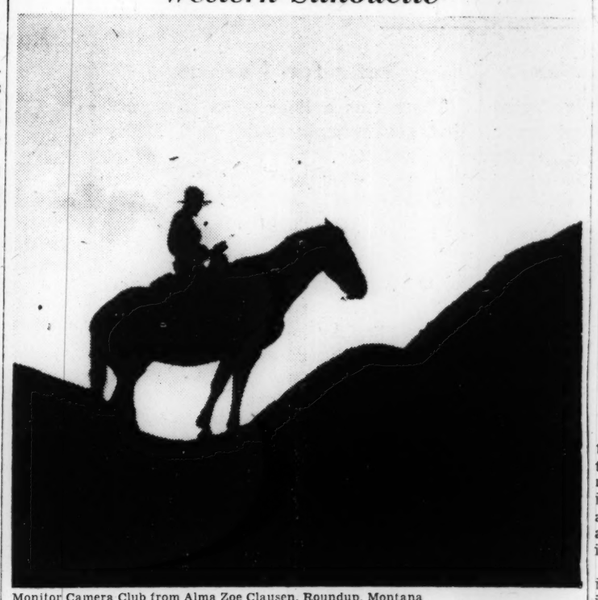
"Yes," replied Blinkson, "they gave me two hearty cheers."—Tit-Bits.

Australian Women's Weekly

Mistress: "Why are you leaving? Haven't we always treated you like one of the family?"

Maid: "Yes, and I'm tired of it."

Western Silhouette



Monitor Camera Club from Alma Zoe Clausen, Roundup, Montana

Readers are invited to contribute their interesting snapshots to the Monitor Camera Club. Glossy prints are preferred and one dollar will be paid for each one accepted. Whenever possible the technical data should accompany the print.

So You Know Symphonic Music?

By Patty de Roulf

1. Who wrote the Overture, "1812"?
2. Was the "Peer Gynt" suite composed by Bach, Handel, Gluck, or Grieg?
3. How many serenades did Brahms write?
4. Which of the following was written by Sibelius—Suite, "King Christian Second," "Midnight at Sedan"?
5. Name three overtures by Dvořàk.
6. Was Rubenstein a Hungarian, Russian, or Austrian?
7. Which of the following is not an overture to an opera—Overture to "Phedre," Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Overture to "Oberon," or Overture to "Rienzi"?
8. Which was written first—Beethoven's "Leonora Overture" or his Overture "Namensfeier"?
9. Name two selections by Rimsky-Korsakov.
10. What was Mendelssohn's first name?

Answers

(1) Tchaikovsky. (2) Grieg. (3) Two. No. 1, opus 11, in D for full orchestra and No. 2, opus 16, in A, for small orchestra. (4) "King Christian Second." (5) "Mein Heim," "Husitzka," "In Der Natur," "Carnival," and "Othello." (6) Russian. (7) Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream." (8) "Leonora Overture." (9) Oriental Suite, "Antar"; "Capriccio Espagnol"; Suite, "Scheherezade"; "Russian Easter" Overture. (10) Felix.

Daily Quotation

That man may last but never lives,
Who much receives and nothing gives.

—Thos. Gibbens

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Perseverance

Long Beach, Calif.

Peggy, just eighteen, had decided to leave college despite the fact that she had completed only six months of her course. As her family was facing a financial setback at the time she felt it advisable to add to rather than deplete the family funds.

She had never earned a penny in her life, nor had she any training to fit her for any type of work. However, after two weeks of steady job seeking, she was employed for office work in a lady's specialty shop. Her job was "stuffing." All day she sorted charge slips, placing them in the ledger by the bill sheet of corresponding name. Anyone could have done the work—it was a routine job, requiring no great intelligence. Yet this young girl did it with much enthusiasm, meticulousness, and joy. She was earning her way, and she was grateful to be helping during a trying time.

It was not long before she was asked to type a report each day; later, to relieve the cashier during her lunch hour. When vacations started, she was asked to help out here and there. But always, there was the "stuffing." Many nights she worked, that the stuffing would not be delayed.

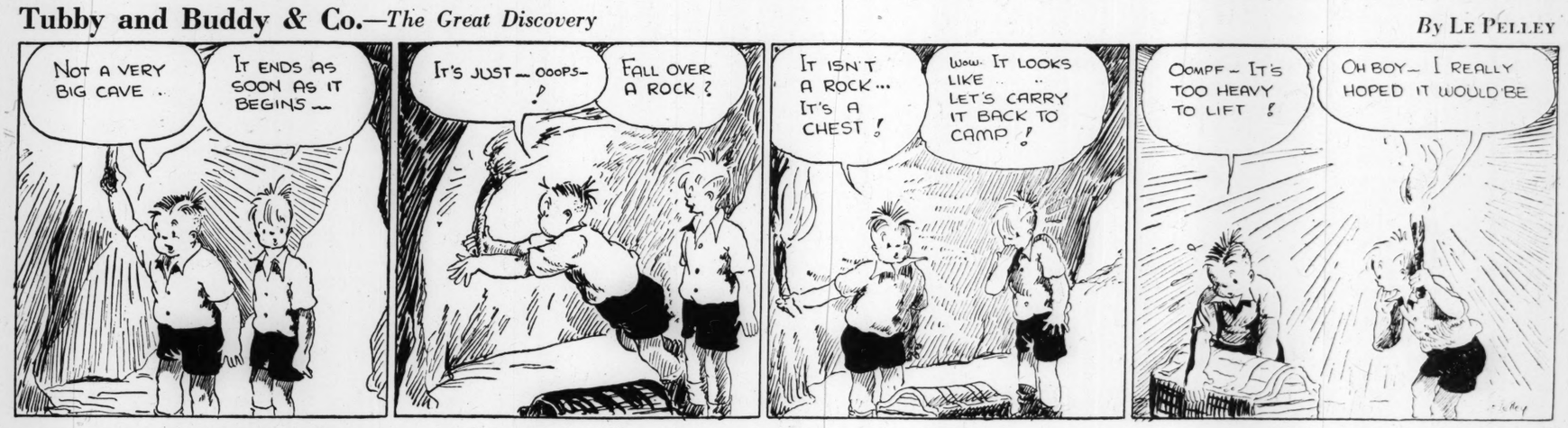
After a few months, her salary was increased. In another few months, it was raised again. When she had been stuffing for almost a year, she was called into the manager's office. One of the older employees in the credit department was leaving, and he offered the position to the little "stuffer." "Do you think you can do it?" he asked. "I would like to try," she replied. Much to her astonishment, he then told her that during the months she had been there, he had observed that many things had been asked of her, that she had done them all eagerly and well. "And," he added, "if your next pay check looks different, you have earned it."

Vegetable Flavors

Looking ahead to warm weather—ice cream flavored with spinach, carrots, peas and asparagus is a new menu idea.

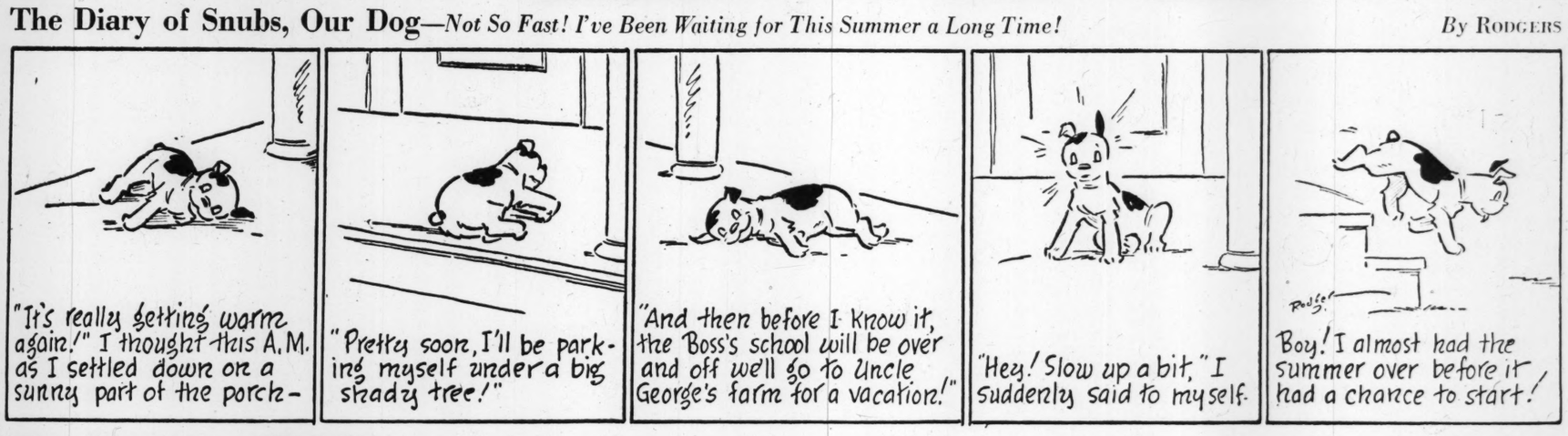
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Great Discovery*

By Le Pelley


NOT A VERY BIG CAVE.
IT ENDS AS SOON AS IT BEGINS—
IT'S JUST—OOOPS—!
FALL OVER A ROCK?
IT ISN'T A ROCK... IT'S A CHEST!
WOW. IT LOOKS LIKE.. LET'S CARRY IT BACK TO CAMP!
OOMPF—IT'S TOO HEAVY TO LIFT!
OH BOY—I REALLY HOPED IT WOULD BE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not So Fast! I've Been Waiting for This Summer a Long Time!*

By Rodgers


"It's really getting warm again!" I thought this A.M. as I settled down on a sunny part of the porch—
"Pretty soon, I'll be parking myself under a big shady tree!"
"And then before I know it, the Boss's school will be over and off we'll go to Uncle George's farm for a vacation!"
"Hey! Slow up a bit," I suddenly said to myself.
Boy! I almost had the summer over before it had a chance to start!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Corners the Cookie Market*

By The Hagers

THIS AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK I HEARD MISS BETSY WEB'S SOFT KNOCK.
"OUR SCHOOL,"—SHE RAISED HER LITTLE PAIL—"IS PUTTING ON A COOKIE SALE."
"JUST WAIT," I QUACKED, "IN MY FRONT HALL, AND BETSY, I WILL BUY THEM ALL."
LATER, I JUDGED FROM WHAT OCCURRED, MISS BETSY TOOK ME AT MY WORD!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Frontier on the Vardar

America's enthusiasm over Yugoslavia's gallant defiance of Nazi power is as warm and sympathetic as Big Brother's when Little Brother stands up to a bully. But if Little Brother gets mauled what will Big Brother do? Americans who read of Greeks bravely standing under the blitzing and the bombing of the Nazi war machine were stirred by righteous indignation and a strong impulse to lend a hand. But will they lend an effective hand? How crystallized is their feeling that this sort of thing has got to be stopped? How far are they willing to go?

> This Government, with its policy of helping those who are defending themselves against would-be conquerors, is now proceeding as speedily as possible to send military and other supplies to Yugoslavia.

American hearts endorse Secretary Hull's promise of aid. Will American hands carry it out effectively?

> As Your Majesty knows, it is the settled policy of the United States Government to extend aid to those governments and peoples who defend themselves against aggression. I assure Your Majesty that steps are being taken to extend such aid to Greece, which is defending itself so valiantly.

American hearts applauded the pledge of President Roosevelt to the King of Greece on December 7. Outside of Red Cross and other relief effort, how much have American hands done to make good?

There is very little evidence that American military supplies have reached Greece in any quantity. Supplies sent to Britain may have helped the British to transfer material and men to the Greek front. There is evidence that the promise contained in passage of the Lend-Lease Act encouraged if it did not induce the British to risk an army in Greece. American promises are also said to have aided the Yugoslav decision to resist.

Promises! And strikes! And other evidences of a general failure among Americans to see that great sacrifices, immediate sacrifices, are required if they are going to make good on promises which have had a part in spurring gallant little peoples to risk everything! And the Neutrality Act still is the law of the land! Acting under it, less than a month before he promised aid to Greece, President Roosevelt officially proclaimed "the neutrality of the United States of America in the war now existing between Italy, on the one hand, and Greece on the other."

Of course, American policy has developed rapidly. The Neutrality Act certainly does not represent American feeling today, unless it be in a reluctance to send ships into war zones. But how far have Americans really determined to carry through the policy now adopted? How sharply do they feel the obligation to make good on promises? How actively will they pursue the commitment to insure Nazi defeat?

Do the American people really feel that their frontier today is not only on the Rhine but on the Vardar and the Struma? Will they translate sympathy and admiration for the British, Greeks, and Yugoslavs into effective help while those peoples are able to defend the front lines vigorously, or will the American people continue half awake until far more desperate demands are made upon them? Until they become visibly part of the front line?

History

As Il Duce wrote it in 1936, when Marshal Badoglio entered Addis Ababa:

"In 30 centuries of our history Italy has lived memorable hours, but this today certainly is one of the most solemn.

"I announce to the Italian people and to the world, peace has been re-established . . . but it is strictly necessary for me to add it is our peace which is expressed in this simple, irrevocable, definite phrase—'Ethiopia is Italian.'

"The chiefs . . . are defeated and the fugitives do not count for anything and no force in the world can make them count for anything.

"I solemnly promised I had done all possible to avoid that the African conflict should become a European war. I have maintained that undertaking, and more than ever I am convinced that to disturb the peace of Europe means the collapse of Europe.

"I must immediately add that we are ready to defend our shining victory with the same intrepid, irrevocable decision with which we achieved it."

As the news tickers write it in 1941:

"The British announced today that their troops had marched into Addis Ababa. . . . It was believed the city had fallen without a struggle."

Votes for Workers

There was a time when it seemed that governments could change only by revolution. Then came the ballot box; and what was once "the right of revolution" was no longer so much of a right or necessity. Something of the same maturing development has been taking place in American labor relations during recent decades of collective bargaining and particularly since the introduction of the industrial election process under the National Labor Relations Board.

Now this Board has ordered elections in two of the strongest citadels of opposition to unionism, the Ford Motor Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company. Votes are to be taken at the Rouge and Lincoln plants of the Ford company and at Bethlehem's Lackawanna plant. In the Ford ballotings, workers will have three choices, the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, an A. F. of L. union, or no union at all. At Lackawanna, the ballot will be yes or no on a question of representation by the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee, with the company's Employee Representation Plan as an unstated alternative.

In the absence of a voting machinery it used to be that the principal ways a union could show its strength were by staging a walkout and engaging in picketing with probable intimidation and violence. These, at best or worse, are unsatisfactory ways to gauge the numerical support of a union or the considered judgment of workers. If the company, the union, and the public can know the actual preference of a majority of employees as to the method by which they wish to bargain or as to the agency by which they wish to be represented, that information establishes a cardinal fact in the case.

To have this fact determined under responsible public auspices should aid amicable industrial relations at this critical time.

Boston's "El" Situation

In their report on the Boston Elevated Railway, the investigators for the Boston Finance Commission throw new light on why the "El" service costs 10 cents a ride, and then, in addition, costs every resident of Greater Boston an average of, roughly, two dollars a year in publicly-paid deficits. Their findings may lead to eventual relief for the taxpaying public.

The privately-owned "El" was completely dilapidated and approaching physical ruin when placed under public control in 1918. Since then it has been much improved. The investigators assert this improvement went much farther than mere "rehabilitation" to place the road in "good operating condition," as required by the public control act. They assert that public funds have been used to pay off $17,800,000 in depreciation which existed in 1918 under private control, and that it was "improper to charge this amount to the public." The public is supposed to pay "cost of service."

They assert an additional $20,500,000 has been used since 1918 for betterments and "expansion" of the "El" facilities and that this represents capital outlays which cannot possibly be classed as "cost of service." They accuse the Elevated Trustees of "concealing" the true nature of these expenses, and find that the "El" stockholders have thus been benefited at public expense.

The Trustees have publicly denied the truth of these charges. They declare that all their expenses have been justified to "rehabilitate" the road and keep it in "good operating condition," and are therefore part of the "cost of service." Upon interpretation of these words a leading issue appears to rest.

A proceeding by the Commonwealth to obtain a detailed accounting from the Trustees of all expenditures is urged by the investigators to establish legally the facts. Such action, it is asserted, presents "the only hope of obtaining relief from the deficit situation." At the outset the issue arises whether the Commonwealth has the right to obtain this information. Further questions arise at every step.

Some of these questions perhaps can be answered only by a court of law. While the Callahan report has raised many challenging legal issues, it now appears the matter must be pushed much farther to obtain any final satisfaction.

Menfolks shouldn't laugh at Easter bonnets that tie under the chin to keep them from blowing away. Do they remember those straw hats they themselves used to wear with cords with which they were anchored to coat lapels?

Our Readers Say—

Propaganda Paints But Part Of the Picture

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nazi propaganda is sometimes difficult to tell from truth because it is so subtle. However the events of the past year have revealed a characteristic which appears to mark clearly most or all of this propaganda.

Nazi propaganda usually leaves the vital element out of its pictures. To workers everywhere it promises steady work but omits the words, "as slaves." This Nazi propaganda promised German youths mastery of the world if only they would sell themselves, body, mind, and soul to Naziism—but did not inform them that they would be held responsible by a higher moral law for the barbarities of this system. Proponents of Naziism talk about "international bankers," but change the subject when reminded of the amply verified facts of Nazi plundering of occupied countries or of the fortunes of Nazi leaders. When Naziism wishes to plunder a country it preaches there about the evils of war, but neglects to mention that it teaches its own subjects to glorify war. It even quotes Washington on "foreign entanglements," yet overlooks the fact that Washington led our fight against some British (European) merchants whose selfishness could hardly be compared with the exploitation now threatening the world by the Nazis.

We do not know what subtle forms Nazi propaganda may take in the future. Nevertheless, we may be very sure that those who have a sincere love for all mankind will insist upon the whole truth at all times and so will prevail over all the subtle lies of Nazi propaganda. ROYAL S. WEYMOUTH

San Francisco

Aid—and Defense Expenditures

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a current editorial there was an attempt by one of the Boston papers to analyze by States the vote of the House of Congress on the seven-billion-dollar British aid bill. It was pointed out that the bulk of the opposition, which, by the way, was relatively small in comparison to the large vote in favor of expenditure, came from the six so-called Great Lakes States.

If one will look at the chart published in The Christian Science Monitor under recent date one will understand why the Lakes States are so unenthusiastic over the Lease-Lend Act and the National Defense and British Aid programs in general. This chart shows the allocation of defense orders by States. The Lakes States, being strategically safest from danger of foreign military or aerial attack, consider themselves logically entitled to a greater share of the allotment of defense spending. They believe that when new defense factories are to be built at least a proportion of them should be built in these geographically well located States. That this is not being done is graphically plain.

Andover, Mass. CORNELIUS A. WOOD

"Thinking on an Even Keel"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter which I have received from a friend, a retired English teacher, is a paragraph I should like to quote:

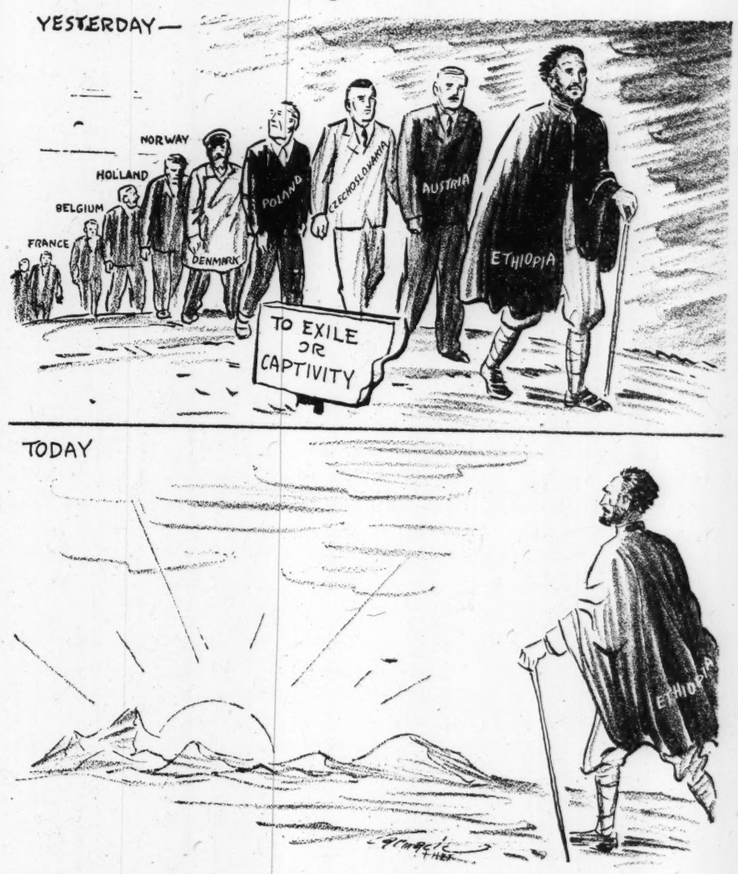
> I cannot tell you the comfort that I have had from The Christian Science Monitor this winter. I marvel that the paper does the seemingly impossible; prints the news and yet leaves one hopeful; publishes special articles that help to keep one's thinking on an even keel and restores one's sanity in a mad world. Those who control the paper's policy must truly be inspired to maintain the tone and spirit of the Monitor from day to day.

The writer of this is not a Christian Scientist, and I thought such a sincere statement might prove welcome to you, so I pass it on.

Cambridge, Mass. BERTHA MINER

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Leading the Parade



Down the Middle of the Road

Washington, as the "Hundred Days" Begin

By Erwin D. Canham

A war-time capital in which bombs do not fall, where privations and sacrifices are not felt, but mainly the feverishness and the confusion are to be seen, is not a particularly edifying place. That is the handicap under which Washington seemed to be laboring this last week-end. Such observations must, of course, be largely subjective. Washington remains a grand—if not grandiose—and lovely city, crammed with American leadership. To those who have stayed there uninterruptedly for months and years, the present atmosphere may be scarcely noticeable. But to the returned habitué, Washington today definitely needs sobriety and sacrifice.

Doubtless the whole Nation needs these qualities. The National Capital, now as ever, is typical of the Nation in the sense that it is the Nation intensified, magnified, concentrated. And its atmosphere is that of the Nation, only boiled down to a quintessence until it is almost too turgid to be breathed. The Nation has housing problems; Washington has them to a fantastic extreme. The Nation has a problem of greedy and get-rich-quick operators; Washington has them in every cocktail lounge.

The Nation is aware of an increasingly acute crisis for America in the world; informed Washington is poignantly, unbearably aware of the crisis. The Nation has spies and subversive agents both home-grown and imported; Washington doesn't know whether a plausible acquaintance is or isn't.

* * *

In this suspenseful period of transition Washington, like the Nation, has patriots and counter-patriots: people who support intensely and people who abhor intensely what the Government is doing. It is very difficult to entertain both these things in the same house at once. Instead of one state of emotional excitement, which was the situation in 1917, Washington now has two states.

And obviously the anti-Nazi group is winning, the tide of events constantly works against the isolationists, and not only the Roosevelts and Hulls, but the Stimsons and Knoxes, the Willkies and Austins, the Knudsens and Stettiniuses are taking over unchallenged leadership. The opposition is becoming increasingly inarticulate.

The strong direction of the wind was shown in Saturday night's Gridiron Club show. There, in one long evening, most of the conflicting elements of the Washington scene were brought to light. The guest list was loaded with dollar-a-year men. The lampooning of the President was relatively light. The high spots of the show were the final act on Anglo-American brotherhood, and a lighter piece in which Dorothy—of Oz—who typified the world's love of peace and happiness, finally exposed the dictator fraud.

But this jesting was grimly interrupted—to those in the know—when word of the invasion of Greece and Yugoslavia was brought to the head table from the cables. Word ran from President to Ambassador to Minister to Cabinet officer. It took the edge off the entertainment, which happily had by that time reached the patriotic phase.

* * *

Those in the know began to feel as they must have done at the Gridiron show of December, 1917, which was the last until December, 1919. And today it is to be doubted seriously whether there will be another Gridiron Dinner for some time to come. The club itself is prepared for the sacrifice. And if any other dinner is actually held on the regular schedule, which calls for festivities in December and April, it will certainly be in a patriotic and non-political mood, without the usual lampooning of the President.

To date, however, Washington has not gone that far. The capital as a whole seems still to be virtually in the stage that prevailed in Britain and France before the Nazi attack on the Low Countries and the Maginot Line last spring. Despite the immense activity, the awareness of world danger is not quite real. The depths of devotion and sacrifice have not been plumbed.

Perhaps the lesson is being learned in time. Certainly there are many sobering influences. The best-informed persons are not light or greedy or flamboyant. They are trying to do the best they can. They have made a big start. Some of the inevitable mistakes are already behind them. And beneath it all, under the fevered and foolish fuss, lies a true and earnest devotion. Men know the meaning of America and of hope and courage. It was flame and peril that burned away the miasmic confusion in Britain and Greece and Yugoslavia and many another gallant land. May the winds of realization, not of adversity, drive the humid clouds out of Washington.

The Wide Horizon

Guns Among the Lilies

By Violet Alleyn Storey

Last spring, as the lilies of the Bermuda fields approached full bloom, press agents for the famous winter resort were busy sending out dispatches to American newspapers to the effect that the war in which the mother country was engaged had not and would not alter the status quo in extremely conservative Bermuda. This spring, matter-of-fact reporters have quite another story to tell. The more lyrically inclined of these gentlemen assure us that acres and acres of lily fields are in bloom in Bermuda this year as in the other years. We are also informed that thousands of these fragrant flowers, still in bud and with the morning dew literally upon them, will be flown by plane or dispatched in the refrigerators of fast ships to all parts of the American continent for use at Easter.

However, even the most poetical of reporters is forced to admit, as he turns his rapt gaze from the lily fields, that, this spring, there is no getting away from the war even in the Bermudas—that fascinating group of small islands and coral reefs, whose discovery resulted from the shipwreck of a Cuba-bound Spaniard, Juan Bermudez, whose name they bear. Later, of course, they were settled by a likewise shipwrecked Englishman, Sir George Somers, in 1609, and recognized as a British Crown Colony.

* * *

The charms of Bermuda's beaches and climate are too well known to need description here. Every winter, for many years, the Main Island has been a playground for hundreds of affluent Americans and, in more recent years, a port of call for cruise ships, bearing to sunnier climes for a brief but ecstatic interlude, office workers, schoolteachers, and college students with but a few days and a few dollars to spare. The fact that automobiles have been banned on the island and transportation has been entirely by horse-drawn vehicle or bicycle has helped to preserve Bermuda's quiet, quaint air of refinement.

Make no mistake about it, Bermuda is grateful to her tourists, both for the friendly spirit they have shown and the revenue they have afforded her native population which normally consists of 12,000 whites and 20,000 Negroes. But now Bermuda—and she is sure these one-time tourists will understand perfectly—has other more serious business in hand. Last spring was last spring, and this is this, and Bermuda, like islands everywhere in some actual or potential "sea of troubles," has been called to the colors and is preparing to do her bit to aid not England alone but the United States and what we might term the Democratic Front.

* * *

On a recent, very brief cruise to Bermuda, I found the island as lovely as ever—like a woman, determined, by maintaining her pretty appearance, to keep up the morale of her militarized men folk and her own courage. I soon discovered, however, that a great change has come over the luxury hotels on the Main Island or Great Bermuda. These, with the exception of one that is closed, have been taken over by the agencies of Great Britain and the United States. In one such hotel, the United States Engineering Corps is quartered; in another, the British Board of Censorship. Still another hostelry has been converted into quarters for the British Contraband Control and two of the better known remaining inns are being prepared for use by officers of the United States Navy. Uniforms, both British and American, I found very much in evidence on the streets of Hamilton and elsewhere. There was much discussion concerning the projected United States naval bases and the Bermudians were firm in their insistence that the young men who are and will be stationed at the bases must not be lured into any low places of so-called amusement. Such dens have never existed in Bermuda and its citizens intend to see to it that, notwithstanding wartime conditions, they do not put in an unwelcome appearance.

Despite the rumors of war everywhere I went in Bermuda, I was still able, as on previous visits, to give my principal attention to the lily fields. These have never been lovelier or more vitally serene than they appear to be this troubled spring. Each lily field I looked upon seemed to speak of a whole world's ultimate resurrection and to offer, meanwhile, the comforting assurance that democracy does not intend, in carrying out its increased defense program, to have naval bases *or* lily fields, guns *or* lilies, but *both*, and with far greater eventual emphasis on the latter—symbols of the spiritual values without which all material defenses are futile.

The Bookshelf

Letters From Occupied France

There are few better reading values than ALL GAUL IS DIVIDED: LETTERS FROM OCCUPIED FRANCE (New York: The Greystone Press. $1), a little collection of letters from a French family living under German occupation. The quality of the letters is France at its best: high-spirited, resourceful, witty, intelligent. Mrs. Dwight Morrow, who sponsors the letters, refers to the "writers"; but a feminine note seems to predominate and it seems to be a reasonable guess that most of them were written by a Frenchwoman of a middle-class family which first lived in the country, near Bordeaux, and then moved to Paris.

Our knowledge of conditions in both the regions into which France is divided by the demarcation line of the German occupation is scanty and imperfect. It is the occupied area that is least known, because restrictions on news dispatches and correspondence are more severe there. We are fortunate in possessing these letters, which convey the answers to almost all the questions in which an intelligent person would be interested, and convey these answers in a most human and entertaining style.

It might seem surprising that in a period of food shortage a family should move from the country to the city. But apparently the system of requisitioning is so severe that the advantage of living close to the source of food is largely nullified. Milk, for instance, is all taken for the needs of invalids and babies. Other advantages of city as against country life are listed briefly as follows:

> In the city we know a family who has a bin of coal. We could double up with them, all sitting by the same fire. One woman instead of two could stand in the food line with the ration cards of all. Schools are more likely to be heated and kept open. Rations are the same, and one is more apt to get the quota to which he is entitled. Then there is the question of amusement and intellectual stimulus, for if existence is curtailed upon one side, for a growing family one wants to compensate with an expanded cluster of interests upon the other side.

There are many affecting descriptions in the book—of the school that opens after the Armistice, of the family Christmas with the minimum of material comforts, of the last rides in an automobile which is to be requisitioned. Although the general impression is inevitably a bleak one, of material deprivation, of insulation against foreign news, the letters do not convey a hopeless pessimism. The writers seek consolation in the greater self-reliance of the young people, in the increased interest in education, in the revival of concern for moral values which has been stimulated by the defeat.

There is a noteworthy absence of hysteria and exaggeration in the book; the writer even faces quite calmly the prospect that France, in the event of a German victory, will become a mere agricultural annex of the swollen Reich, although she declares that she would prefer to see the Germans driven out, even if all France were blasted to pieces in the process. She admits, however, that this is not the universal viewpoint and is fair enough to reproduce a letter from the head of the family who is for collaboration with Germany. W. H. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

Three Men

Increasingly so, the gaze of the world is focussed upon three men—Hitler, Churchill and Roosevelt. Upon these three men rests power or moral leadership which shall determine the course of human events for the next half century. . . .

Thank God, the leadership of Churchill and Roosevelt has an ever-growing following, not only in numbers but in great resolve that it shall lead mankind to a new and better era in which peace, freedom, contentment and security shall be the unchallenged lot of mankind.—*North Battleford* (Saskatchewan) *Optimist*

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